ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1923

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List of officers who held Political appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1921-22.

Appointment.	Name of officers.	Period.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Throughout the year.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lt.-Col. H. Stewart, C.I.E.	1st April 1921 to 25th October 1921.
	Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	26th October 1921 to the end of the year.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. H. D. G. Law, I.C.S.	1st April 1921 to 24th October 1921.
	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S.	25th October 1921 to 21st November 1921.
	Major W. G. Neale	22nd November 1921 to the end of the year.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Captain H. W. C. Robson	1st April 1921 to 20th April 1921.
	Mr. J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E. (held charge of the current duties of the Under Secretary in addition to his own duties as Registrar).	21st April 1921 to the end of the year.
Political Agent, Quetta	Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E.	1st April 1921 to 20th April 1921.
	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S.	21st April 1921 to 24th October 1921.
	Lt.-Col. H. Stewart, C.I.E.	25th October 1921 to 25th November 1921.
	Lt.-Col. R. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E.	26th November 1921 to 25th March 1922.
	Lt.-Col. H. Stewart, C.I.E.	26th March 1922 to the end of the year.
Political Agent, Sibi	Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Kalat	Lt.-Col. A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.	1st April 1921 to 20th April 1921.
	Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E.	21st April 1921 to the end of the year.

Appointment.	Name of officers.	Period.
Political Agent, Zhob	Lt.-Col. R. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E.	1st April 1921 to 21st November 1921.
	Capt. J. Johnson, M.C.	22nd November 1921 to 4th December 1921.
	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	5th December 1921 to the end of the year.
Political Agent, Loralai	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	1st April 1921 to 14th April 1921.
	Major C. T. Dawkes, C.I.E.	15th April 1921 to the end of the year.
Political Agent, Chagai	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S.	1st April 1921 to 20th April 1921.
	Capt. H. W. C. Robson	21st April 1921 to 31st October 1921.
	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S. (in addition to his duties as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner from 25th October 1921 to 21st November 1921.)	1st November 1921 to 31st January 1922.
	Lt.-Col. C. A. Smith, C.I.E.	1st February 1922 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	Capt. W. F. Campbell	1st April 1921 to 20th June 1921.
	Capt. C. G. Snelling	21st June 1921 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	R. B. Diwan Ladha Ram Nanda.	1st April 1921 to 23rd April 1921.
	Capt. C. G. Snelling	24th April 1921 to 20th June 1921.
	Capt. W. F. Campbell	21st June 1921 to 7th August 1921.
	Vacant	8th August 1921 to 17th October 1921.
	Mr. H. J. Todd	18th October 1921 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	K. B. Seth Kaikobad (in addition to his duties as Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawan.)	1st April 1921 to 21st April 1921.
	R. B. Lachman Dass	22nd April 1921 to the end of the year.

Appointment.	Name of officers.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Capt. R. G. Hinde . .	1st April 1921 to 5th April 1921.
	Capt. C. E. U. Bremner, M.C.	6th April 1921 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawan.	K. B. Seth Kaikobad .	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Capt. C. G. Snelling . .	1st April 1921 to 18th April 1921.
	Capt. J. C. Johnson, M.C.	19th April 1921 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	1st April 1921 to 14th April 1921.
	Vacant . . .	15th April 1921 to 13th December 1921.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Major T. C. W. Fowle .	14th December 1921 to 13th March 1922.
	R. S. Bhai Kabul Singh .	25th March 1922 to the end of the year.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1.—Border Affairs.

1. The absence of serious trouble on the Border during the early spring of 1921 was probably due in a measure to the recent arrival of the British Mission in Kabul. Baluchistan marches 723 miles with Afghanistan and it is not surprising that an unfriendly, even if not an actively hostile, Afghanistan promotes unrest throughout the Border tracts of the Province. The half-hearted evil doer is stimulated to enthusiasm if not by fanaticism at least by the idea that he can strike a blow against the enemies of his co-religionists; the professional raider feels that he has a convenient base of operations and an asylum in case of need; and those who like to fish in troubled waters are encouraged to indulge their taste. To such persons the opening of the negotiations with Afghanistan gave pause.

2. But time went on and there were no signs of a settlement in Kabul. The aspirations of the die-hards revived and those who were sitting on the fence began to turn their faces towards the North.

On the Eastern Border there was still an unsettled Waziristan. Little real progress had been made in the solution of that most difficult problem and throughout the year the Zhob Agency had on its border a hostile tribe whose well armed fighting men were a perpetual menace to peace and security. It was necessary to maintain a strong force of regular troops in the Zhob area and the

long line of military communications from Harnai to Fort Sandeman was a reminder that normal conditions had not yet returned.

3. To make matters worse, on the Western Border the Amir of Afghanistan gave asylum in Shahjui to a large number of the more recalcitrant Wazirs. The Afghan Government could not, or would not, control them, and their reputed ferocity and the fear of their superior armament shook the morale of the less well equipped Baluchistan tribesmen who could rarely be relied upon to offer them a stout resistence. The resources of the civil armed forces were strained to the utmost to protect the country side from the incursions of these pests. Nor were economic conditions favourable to tranquillity. Throughout the entire Province famine had been declared, a culmination of a series of bad harvests and the failure of the winter rains. Large number of plough cattle died and the flocks of sheep and goats on which a large portion of the population depends for its livelihood were decimated. With such conditions it was not surprising that the lull was soon broken. In April began a series of raids and dacoities. One of these exploits carried out under the leadership of Sher Jan, Kharoti, was remarkable for its daring and for the attempt made to give it a political colour. The gang composed of Sulemankhels, Kharotis and a few Wazirs penetrated 100 miles into British territory, spent 11 days within British limits and then returned in safety over the Border. Their leader announced that he had the good will of the Amir of Afghanistan and everywhere displayed a document which he claimed to be a *firman* from His Majesty. A large number of Sulemankhels took part in this raid and the depredations of this tribe deserve notice.

4. During the late Afghan War they, and to a lesser extent the Kharotis, were very prominent in their hostility to Government. Their subsequent behaviour showed no improvement. Their incessant raids had driven many Baluchistan tribesmen from their homes to seek refuge elsewhere. In the first six months of the period under review a fortnight rarely passed without news being received of some outrage committed by Sulemankhels in the uplands of Zhob. At last after prolonged and difficult negotiations it was arranged to hold a Jirga at Fort Sandeman in October

at which the tribe would be represented and an attempt made to adjust the claims against them and to obtain some guarantee for future good conduct. This fell through and recourse was had to arresting Sulemankhels in Calcutta, Derajat and elsewhere under the provisions of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. A number of representative tribesmen were thus brought under guard to Fort Sandeman and a full Jirga was arranged. But in the meantime the Treaty with Afghanistan had been concluded and the status of the Sulemankhels as Afghan subjects came to the fore. Eventually by the order of the Government of India all the detenus were released and sent back at Government expense to the place of their arrest, and the settlement fell through.

5. Till the end of 1921, then, raids were frequent though few were on such a large scale as Sher Jan's incursion which has been described. Raiding gangs other than those composed entirely of Sulemankhels, or Wazirs were usually made up of outlaws and freebooters from over the Border reinforced by malcontents living in British territory. Mention has been made of the Shahjui Wazirs, and no review of the events of the year 1921-22 would be complete without some account of their exploit in November 1921. These men safe in their asylum in Afghan territory had for some time boasted of their intention to attack Pishin. Towards the end of November news was received that a large gang had crossed the border, and small columns of regular troops were despatched to intercept them. The raiders met one of these columns in the Barshore valley and proved too strong for them. Two British Officers and forty other ranks were killed, the remainder being either wounded or taken prisoners. The Wazirs then retired across the Border in triumph with much valuable loot in the shape of rifles and transport.

6. This event synchronized with the signing of the Afghan Treaty but before dealing with that event it will be convenient to notice here a disconcerting Border incident which occurred in March 1922. Five British military officers were surprised while shooting in the Surkhab valley by a small gang composed chiefly of outlaws. The officers had no rifles with them, though a warning had been issued of the presence of the gang in the vicinity, and the result was that two of the officers were captured and carried off

towards the Border. A village pursuit party and a party of Levies acting with great energy came up with the gang next day, surrounded them and had them at their mercy. Threatened with death however the two officers had offered their captors a sum of money and safety in return for their own lives. The rescue party had therefore to content themselves with escorting the officers back to safety while the gang made off. Steps were taken to neutralize the political effect of this unfortunate incident and it is hoped that the practice of kidnapping British subjects in the hope of ransom will not become common in Baluchistan.

7. The conclusion of the Treaty with Afghanistan in November was hailed with relief by all the best elements in the Province. No one perhaps expected immediate positive results from that document, or concerned himself much about its provisions. The important fact was that a Treaty of friendship had been signed and that the grave situation which the return of the Mission unsuccessful would have created had not to be faced.

8. And yet some results were visible before the close of the period under review. The local Afghan officials on the Chaman Border immediately began to display a readiness to co-operate in the suppression of petty Border crime and to exhibit a desire for neighbourly relations. The Amir expressed his great regret at the Barshore incident already mentioned and promised to punish the offenders and up to the end of March 1922 the Shahjui Wazirs refrained from raiding into British territory. These were the immediate outward and visible signs in Baluchistan of the Treaty of friendship with Afghanistan, and they give good promise for the future. More than that it would be unwise to say, and perhaps we may for the present best arrive at the correct appreciation of the value of this Treaty, not by examining its provisions but in imagining the future without one.

9. To turn to the Western boundary of the Province. At the end of the year the future of the Nushki-Duzdap Railway was still undecided. No longer required as a line of communication to British Troops in East Persia, the question of its future was under consideration and with it the connected problem of the administration of the Sarhad. Meanwhile the Baluchistan Administration continued to be responsible for the safety of the line up to its

terminus at Duzdap and for the control of the Sarhad. Till the end of 1921 the Persian Government gave no sign of an intention to take up the task of Government in this outlying portion of the country, but in December they appointed a Governor of the Sarhad with Headquarters in Duzdap. The situation thus became somewhat anomalous, for in spite of this outward sign of a resumption of their jurisdiction the Persian Government continued to acquiesce in the existing arrangements for the actual control of the Sarhad and of the Railway. Nevertheless there was very little friction between the Governor and the local officers of the Baluchistan Administration, who acted in co-operation with the Persian Officials and were indeed of considerable assistance to the Persian Customs Officers in preventing the smuggling of specie into India *viâ* Duzdap and Mirjawa. While the Sarhad itself remained quiet, there were indications that affairs in Mekran were not altogether satisfactory. The retirement from Mesopotamia, the Khilafat excitement in Sind, the retirement in East Persia and the rumours of a complete withdrawal of our authority from Khwash and Duzdap, all contributed to unsettle the country. A spirit of unrest and a feeling of insecurity were abroad which eventually culminated in the murder of a Gichki Sardar in October in circumstances which pointed to a weakening of British authority along this Border. The murder was instigated by the Baranzais of Persian Mekran. This tribe which has for years defied the authority of the Persian Government has gradually become all powerful in Persian Mekran, and their leaders by intrigue and an occasional display of force continually endeavour to extend their power to the British side of the Border. They were not slow to take advantage of the unsettled conditions described above. Mekran is part of the Kalat State, and owing to its isolation, the terrible unhealthiness of its climate, and its long undefended border line its administration has always been a difficult problem. As soon as news was received of the murder the Political Agent proceeded to Mekran and for the moment confidence was restored. It appeared however that a division of authority in Mekran itself between the representative of the Kalat State on the one hand and the Assistant Political Agent on the other was a source of weakness to the administration, and before the close of the year proposals were submitted to the Government of India by which the Kalat

State would play a larger part in the direction of internal affairs.

2.—Indian States and Tribal Territory.

Kalat.

10. The relations of His Highness the Khan of Kalat with the Baluchistan Administration continued to be most cordial and the attitude of the Sardars and the tribes was entirely satisfactory throughout the year. The appointment of the Raisani Sardar as President of the Shahi Jirga was much appreciated. Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah on the termination of his duties with the British Mission in Kabul rejoined his appointment as Wazir-i-Azam of the State and the year's record of the administration under his able guidance was one of peace and progress.

Las Bela.

11. In December 1921 the young ruler of Las Bela who succeeded the late Jam in February was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor General. This small State had a prosperous if uneventful year.

The Marris and Bagtis.

12. The conduct of these two tribes in the face of the severe privations they suffered was admirable. The Marris though their own flocks were reduced to about 15 per cent. of what they were four years ago were forced to see numerous flocks belonging to Afghan tribes feeding on the finest grazing that their hills had seen for generations. There were of course a few cases of sheep stealing, but on the whole the restraint of the tribe was remarkable. The Bugtis too, save for an occasional affray with the Bolach tribes of the Punjab, behaved excellently under trying circumstances.

In both tribes the emigration entailed by the famine has tended to weaken the authority of the section leaders. Among the Marris the weakness of the Nawab increased the loosening of the tribal bonds, but the Bugti Nawab's strong character and the means placed at his disposal for combatting the famine to a great extent neutralized this tendency.

13. The bickerings between the sons of the Marri Nawab which have kept the tribe in a state of uncertainty for several years came to a head during the winter. A strong Jirga which sat in Sibi in February recommended that Mir Qaisar Khan should be declared heir apparent and that

Mir Allahdad, the Nawab's eldest son by a Jat woman, should be excluded from the succession. It is to be hoped that Mir Qaisar Khan will be able to consolidate his position.

3.—Internal Affairs.

14. There is little to record under this head. Baluchistan remained free from those political disturbances which agitated most other Provinces in India. It was impossible to keep out undesirable propaganda and the people were fully alive to the possibilities of political development. But they unmistakably showed that they preferred steady progress along the lines to which they were accustomed to the schemes of ill-balanced politicians. In last year's Review an attempt was made to explain the reasons for this attitude of the people of Baluchistan towards the political problems of the day, and it will suffice here to repeat that the basis of administrative policy was and is co-operation—the co-operation of the administration with the people—and a proper recognition of the functions and status of the people's own leaders and of the tribal Jirgas.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY.

LAND REVENUE. (For details, see Appendix I.)

No change took place in the system of collection.

The total land revenue demand of Baluchistan for 1921-22 was Rs. 11,27,073 against Rs. 13,62,978 for 1920-21 including previous years arrears, which amounted to Rs. 1,33,919 in 1921-22 and 1,05,644 in 1920-21. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 6,59,501 against Rs. 11,02,563 for the preceding year. This marked decrease in the collections for the year under report was due to scarcity and famine prevailing in the Province. The small increase in the collections for the Kalat (Bolan) district calls for no special remarks. There was a marked decrease in the demand against all the districts on account of scarcity and famine due to absence of timely rainfall during the year.

The absence of rain resulted in the practical disappearance of pasturage and the entire grazing tax was remitted to the permanent inhabitants of Baluchistan. The nomads from Afghanistan naturally visited the Province in very limited numbers.

Of the total demand of Rs. 9,93,154 for 1921-22 a sum of Rs. 1,50,311 was remitted and Rs. 1,42,297 suspended owing to severe scarcity, famine and failure of crops, while a sum of Rs. 39,312 was paid in Lumbardari allowances. The value of the grain allowances paid to leading men amounted to Rs. 53,800 leaving a sum of Rs. 81,174 as arrears to be recovered during the succeeding year.

WEATHER AND CROPS. (For details, see Appendix II.)

Primâ facie the rainfall of the year at the various stations, with the exception of Sibi and Loralai where it was below the average, was a little above the average fall.

The rains however were too late for the Rabi crops and were quite untimely for the Kharif, both of which accordingly failed hopelessly, resulting in severe scarcity and

famine, an account of which will be found in the following paragraph.

Famine and Scarcity.

As mentioned in the last report it had become abundantly clear early in 1921 that famine was inevitable in parts of the Province and scarcity everywhere, as the people had had a series of bad harvests and the failure of the winter rains not only precluded all hope of a Khushkaba Rabi crop, but affected adversely the permanent sources of water supply. The grazing prospects were equally depressing, there being little, if any, grass in the country. In consequence large numbers of plough cattle died and the mortality among the sheep, goats and camels was very severe indeed. They were sold for nominal prices. Migration set in early on an extensive scale, especially among the flockowners and there was a considerable amount of destitution. Prices became abnormally high. Stocks were practically depleted and in some places the people had to live on grass and wild herbs. They freely sold their belongings such as clothes, blankets, utensils and other moveables at ridiculously low prices to obtain the bare necessaries of life. Cholera broke out in several parts of the Agency. Small-pox and measles also appeared in certain localities. It is difficult to estimate the number of deaths, which occurred but they were certainly not inconsiderable. Deaths from starvation were also reported to have occurred in certain badly hit localities, but it is difficult to estimate to what extent such deaths were due to starvation or to illness acting on debilitated systems. On the whole it may safely be said that while the mortality undoubtedly increased in varying degrees according to the circumstances of different localities no very serious loss of life occurred generally.

The following tracts were declared famine areas:—

Shorarod in the Quetta Tahsil.
Parts of the Pishin Tahsil.
Parts of the Chaman Sub-Division.
Marri Bugti Country.
Parts of the Bori Tahsil.
Parts of the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil.
Musakhel Tahsil.
Lower Zhob Sub-Division.

Shirani Sub-Division.
Killa Saifulla Tahsil.
The whole of the Chagai District.

The following relief works were opened during the year :—

Quetta-Pishin District.

(1) Khushdil Khan Batezai Tora Shah and Barshore roads.
(2) Repair of Killa Abdulla Spezlun and other roads.
(3) Road from Gulistan village to the Railway Station.
(4) Road from Zarah Bund to Chaman.
(5) Road from Chaman to Spena Teza.

Sibi District.

Repairs to Bunds in the Marri country.

Loralai District.

Repairs to :—
(1) Musakhel-Toisar Road.
(2) Musakhel-Drug Road.
(3) Musakhel-Khan Muhammad Kot Road.
(4) Khan Muhammad Kot-Kingri Road.
(5) Chauter-Pui Road.
(6) Pui-Regora Road.
(7) Barkhan-Rakhni Road.
(8) Construction of a wall round Mekhtar village.
(9) Construction and repairs of Bunds.

Zhob District.

Repairs to roads in the Kibzai and Shirani Country.

Chagai District.

(1) Construction of Nushki-Galangur-Kotal Road.
(2) Nushki-Kharan Road.
(3) Repairs to the Khaisar Stream.

Gratuitous relief both in cash and kind was given in deserving cases. A cheap atta shop was opened at Chaman. Cooked food was distributed by the Quetta Municipality as well as other private bodies in Quetta and outside.

Taccavis both in cash and kind were granted for improvement of Karezes, purchase of seed and bullocks and also for food stuffs.

The expenditure incurred by Government in connection with famine operations during the year was as follows :—

	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	* Takavis		Famine Establishment.
			in cash.	in kind.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta . .	54,524 15 0	7,770 13 0	3,35,000 0 0	1,18,000 0 0	6,776 4 10
Sibi . . .	31,714 13 10	59,235 0 0	1,07,985 0 0	..	2,651 8 3
Loralai . .	37,259 6 9	18,502 0 0	1,57,080 0 0	59,902 2 7	337 14 6
Zhob . . .	37,361 14 5	8,005 8 0	98,360 0 0	63,617 10 0	1,929 0 3
Chagai . .	25,000 0 0	..	88,426 0 0	..	..
TOTAL .	1,85,861 2 0	93,513 5 0	7,86,851 0 0	2,41,519 12 7	11,694 11 10

* In addition to this, ordinary annual takavis to the extent of Rs. 1,08,190 were also given.

As already stated, grazing tax due from the permanent inhabitants for the year under report was remitted. The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were also granted :—

	Remissions.	Suspensions.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	43,816 0 0	33,113 0 0
Sibi	44,058 0 0	13,381 0 0
Loralai	35,644 0 0	48,105 0 0
Zhob	23,260 0 0	43,948 0 0
Chagai	3,192 0 0	..
Kalat	..	3,500 0 0
TOTAL .	1,50,570 0 0	1,42,047 0 0

Good rains fell everywhere in July and August and with the assistance of seed takavis the Kharif sowings were made on an extensive scale. Unfortunately the Khushkaba crop, from which so much was hoped for, never matured owing to the failure of the September rains. The help, which the people had received in the shape of revenue and tirni remissions, takavi advances, employment and gratuitous relief, etc., etc., enabled them to get through the year without excessive difficulty. The rains recommenced all over the Province at the end of October but were too late to save the unirrigated Kharif harvest, though of great value for the Rabi sowings.

The immediate prospects are re-assuring. The present Rabi, both irrigated and un-irrigated, is good and there is fairly good grazing everywhere. It will, however, be some time before the majority of the people recover from the economic evils of the last two years and find their feet again. The salient facts in the situation are that the tribesmen of the Agency are heavily in debt to Government; that they have no reserves of grain or cash; and that the percentage of the population that lives in normal times by casual labour is, for various reasons, much greater than usual. All classes alike will for some years need lenient treatment as regards the recoveries of the takavis outstanding against them.

IRRIGATION.

For Details, see Appendices III and XV.

Irrigation in Baluchistan, calls for few remarks in addition to those already made in previous reports. The scheme of additional water supply for the Quetta Cantonment and Municipality has been taken in hand and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The work of deep well boring has also been commenced and a $4\frac{1}{2}''$ pipe has also been sunk at Quetta (Civil lines) so far to a depth of 600 feet; no water is however yet visible. The work is in progress.

The Sukker Barrage Scheme, which promises considerable improvement in the Nasirabad Tahsil, in the way of bringing large areas of waste lands under cultivation, is also under the supervision of the Sindh Canal authorities.

Survey and Settlement.

There were no survey or settlement operations in progress during the year.

The term of settlement in the following Tahsils, which are under a fixed cash assessment, expires on the date noted against each.

Quetta	31st March 1928.
Pishin	31st March 1929.
Sinjawi	31st March 1924.
Shahrig	31st March 1924.

The term of Nasirabad Tahsil in which revenue is recovered on the Sind system expires in July 1923 and the question of revision or re-settlement is under consideration.

Development of Agriculture and Fruit Industry.

The experimental farms at Quetta and Sibi remained throughout the year in charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Provincial Service, and work was continued on the lines started by Mr. and Mrs. Howard.

Many of the varieties planted in their time had not reached the fruit bearing stage, so it was not then possible to determine which varieties were really best suited to the local climate and soil of Baluchistan. With the lapse of time the more suitable stocks are now gradually becoming more clearly marked, and new buddings are being restricted to those which have proved themselves.

Hitherto no vines had been planted in the Quetta Fruit Farm but during the year under review a start was made in this direction.

4,000 stock plants of pears, plums and cherries were imported from France and arrived in good condition and are doing well.

This is a costly process and by way of economy an experiment was made by sowing seeds of cherry mahaleb from which about 5,000 stock plants have resulted.

Over and above this, a large number of cuttings of Plums Myrobolan and Miriana and Cherry Mahaleb was planted. English and French Paradise Apples were propagated by means of layering. All these stocks are thriving well and will be ready for budding next year.

About 4,300 two years old budded fruit trees of strong growth were disposed of by sale to the public and Zamindars.

Some 15,000 fruit trees were budded on to stocks for future sale.

12 varieties of best selected budded apples were imported from France but only 6 have survived. Buds from these 6 are being budded on to stocks.

The farm produced a large output of vegetables and flowers, seedlings of which were in great demand.

One of the enemies to fruit growing in and round Quetta has always been black and green fly. Mr. Howard after experiments came to the conclusion that these pests were assisted by over-watering in the winter months and a system was advised by which no water was given actually to roots of trees during the winter months. The fly pest, however, showed no sign of abatement and ordinary insecticides seemed to make little impression but a locally made Concoction consisting of 1 lb. "Bhusunduk" powder (Sophora alopecuroides) to 1 gallon of water has been found very effective. A pamphlet on this subject is being prepared by the Extra Assistant Commissioner in Charge, in English and Urdu, for public information, and arrangements are being made to get a large quantity of the powder in stock for sale. A severe late frost practically ruined the Quetta fruit crop in the summer of 1921 and the income of the Fruit Farm at Quetta for the year under review fell from Rs. 20,000 in the previous year, to Rs. 9,000.

The new experimental Farm at Sibi mentioned in last year's report has proved disappointing and in view of the rigid economy, now necessary, will have to be given up.

TACCAVIS. (For details, see Appendix IV.)

The Taccavi loans granted during the year amounted to Rs. 11,36,560-12-7 against Rs. 1,18,955 for the preceding year. The enormous increase is due to large Taccavis having been granted on account of scarcity and famine prevailing in the Agency.

Forest.

The total area of the reserved and unclassed forests which remains 313 and 472 square miles respectively, underwent no change during the year.

All the State and Unclassed forests of Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai Districts with the exception of Sobha Jumali in Nasirabad Tahsil of Sibi District, were as usual managed and looked after by the Extra Assistant Conservator, Forests in Baluchistan.

The Sobha Jumali reserved forest of Sibi District, Khaisar unclassed forest of Chagai District, and all the unclassed forests of Zhob District were administered by Civil Officers in charge of those districts.

An area of 94 square miles of the reserved forests was thrown open for free grazing to the Yasinzais of Hanna valley, Bazais of Gandak, etc., of Quetta District, Vanechis of Sinjawi Tahsil in Loralai District and Panezais and Sarangzais of Ziarat valley in Sibi District owing to the scarcity of fodder.

In addition to the two existing plantations of Dhobighat and Zangilora an area of 6 acres in Northern and Central Zarghun was added to the plantations in which 140 walnuts, 1,200 ash, 30 mulberry and 700 willow plants and 1,860 sanjad, 50 willow, 200 vine, 1,000 rose and 500 poplar cuttings were put in which have been doing well up to the end of the year.

An area of about 3,000 acres was fenced with barbed wire at Chiltan and afforestation work was started on an experimental scale. The seeds of different species were sown of which only khanjak succeeded.

Natural reproduction from coppice shoots is generally good while that from seed is very poor.

The effects of severe drought of the last year were conspicuous in the drying of large number of trees in the forests. The porcupines also did considerable damage to the khanjak seeds sown in Chiltan.

M. Muhammad Afzal Khan, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, was relieved by Rai Sahib Lala Bakhshi Ram on the 11th July 1921 on his transfer to the Punjab.

The total revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 17,229 and 53,275 respectively against Rs. 22,543 and 28,760 of the last year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the afforestation of Chiltan newly started and to the annual increment of pay of establishment according to the revised scale of pay.

EDUCATION. (For details, see Appendix V.)

Steady progress was maintained under Education. The increase in the number of Local Muhammadans from 1,261 to 1,475 is satisfactory. A novel feature of the year was the raising of the Boy Scouts. Nine troops were recruited in the Headquarters schools and 60.

boys qualified as second class scouts and were awarded badges. The boys put in a good turn-out at several functions. They all looked brisk and seemed to appreciate the distinction of their service. The rural schools far removed from the Railway seem to require more attention from the superior staff of the Education Department and it is hoped that with the return of more normal conditions it may be possible to secure this. The percentage of the boys who passed the Matriculation and the School final test from the Sandeman High School went down to 55 and 47 during the year as compared with figures 80 and 50 in 1920-21 respectively.

Local Funds.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(For details, see Appendix VI.)

1. Sibi Bazar Fund.
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
3. Harnai Bazar Fund.
4. Loralai Town Fund.
5. Ziarat Bazar Fund.
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
7. Nushki Town Fund.
8. Bolan Bazar Fund.

(1) The total receipts of the marginally cited local funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 3,03,504 during the year 1921-22 against Rs. 2,61,099. The increase is due to increase in income of octroi, produce of lands and gardens, generally at Sibi and Fort Sandeman.

(2) The total expenditure of the funds was Rs. 4,23,300 against Rs. 2,90,903 during the preceding year. Increase in expenditure is due to the increase of expenditure of the Pishin Bazar Fund on account of (*a*) donation of Rs. 1,00,000 towards the construction of Town Hall at Quetta and (*b*) gratuitous relief in the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions on account of famine and (*c*) expenses incurred in connection with Cholera epidemic.

Municipal Funds.

(1) The only Municipality in the Province is that of Quetta. The number of members of Committee during the year under report was 25 of whom 19 were non-official, 32 meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which averaged 59·35 against 58·79 in the preceding year.

(2) The income of the Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 12,32,716 and expenditure Rs. 12,95,383 against 6,45,113 and 7,70,954 respectively during the preceding year.

During the year under report, the Town Hall building costing Rs. 4,72,620 was completed. Towards the expenditure Rs. 1,00,000 was received as donation from District Funds and Rs. 1,53,622 by private donations.

New mutton, fruit and vegetable markets at a cost of Rs. 3,19,115 were constructed.

Besides the foregoing expenditure the Municipality paid a sum of Rs. 3,86,829 to Military Works Service, Quetta, as its share towards the improvement of the water supply of the Quetta Town.

To enable the Municipality to undertake these improvements a loan of Rs. 7,00,000 had to be obtained from the Government of India.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE. (For details, see Appendix VII.)

The total value of the land trade which passed through the Province to and from Afghanistan and Persia during the year 1921-22 was Rs. 300 lakhs against 373 lakhs in the previous year showing a decrease of 73 lakhs. Of this 300 lakhs Afghan imports contributed 60 lakhs, Persian imports 47 lakhs, exports to Afghanistan 109 lakhs and exports to Persia 84 lakhs. Compared with the previous year imports from Afghanistan were less to the extent of 48 lakhs. Persian imports show an improvement in value of 11 lakhs. Exports to Afghanistan and Persia fell by 15 and 21 lakhs respectively.

The principal commodities imported from Afghanistan were wool raw and manufactured Rs. 36 lakhs, fruits and nuts 18 lakhs, drugs and medicinal herbs 49/50 lakh, hides and skins over half a lakh, provisions 4/5 lakh, tobacco 21/25 lakh. The chief decreases occurred under fruits 25 lakhs, wool raw 15 lakhs, drugs and medicines $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, seeds 3 lakhs, hides and skins $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Provisions 3/4 lakh.

The principal Persian imports consisted of wool $25\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, fruits, vegetables and nuts $7\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, cotton raw $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, leather and medicines $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs each and grain and

pulse 2⅓ lakhs. The chief increases and decreases are given below :—

Increases.

	Rs.
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	5,45,928
Cotton raw	5,11,234
Leather	2,85,258
Drugs and medicines	2,33,971
Grain and pulse	2,29,635

Decreases.

Wool	4,91,369
Provisions	1,04,349
Hides and skins	51,498

Imports of cotton and fruit, vegetables and nuts from Persia show an increase of 10½ lakhs and that of wool a decrease of 5 lakhs while there is a decrease of 40 lakhs in imports of fruit, vegetables and nuts and wool from Afghanistan. The comparative proximity of the Railway line to the Persian centres is largely responsible for the increase in Persian imports in general. The decrease in imports of fruits and vegetables from Afghanistan and that of wool from Afghanistan and Persia is due to a bad year, loss of large number of sheep and goats owing to scarcity of fodder and to dull market outside India.

The principal commodities which suffered during the year in the export trade to Afghanistan were sugar 13½ lakhs, leather 2,34,000, cotton piece goods 1,92,000, dyeing materials 1,65,000, jute 78,200 and liquors 59,900.

The exports to Persia aggregate Rs. 84 lakhs. This figure should be taken with caution as it does not represent pure Persian trade. Large quantities of provisions, liquors, building materials, grain and pulses, sheep and goats, fruits and vegetables, oils and other miscellaneous articles intended for the use of Railway and Military Departments have been included in the figures. The principal increases occurred under tea 17 lakhs, twist yarn and piece goods cotton 1½ lakhs and dyeing material 1 lakh due in case of tea and piece goods to greater demand while in that of dyeing materials to the removal of restrictions on indigo. The main decreases occurred under all other articles of merchandise 30 lakhs, spieces and sugar

3¼ lakhs each, grain and pulse 3 lakhs, animals 1½ lakhs and metals and manufacture of metals 1¼ lakhs. These decreases are due to large quantities imported in previous years being in stock and withdrawal of troops, etc. In the case of sugar the decrease is due to the fall in prices. Further details will be found in the appendix.

MINES AND MINERALS. (For details, see Appendix VIII.)

The only minerals of any Commercial importance worked in Baluchistan and of which accounts are kept are coal and chromite. The year started with 42 leases for coal and 79 leases for chromite in force covering areas amounting to 4,418 acres and 4,757 acres respectively. The number continued to remain in force without any modifications whatever.

The demand for coal, coal-dust and chromite was greater than in the previous year necessitating employment of labour of which a large proportion consisted of local men.

The general health of employees is reported to have been satisfactory and there was no out-break of any contagious disease except cholera of which 9 cases were treated at the Mine Hospital in Khost, 7 of them ending fatally. As usual fever prevailed during autumn in Harnai valley of which 3,700 cases were treated in the mine hospital at Khost against 2,757 last year.

Precautions are taken at every mine to provide stretchers, bandages and other medicines at the mines and where available the services of surgeons are obtained on payment to inspect the labourers periodically.

Miners earn from As. 14 to Rs. 2-8 a day each according to their working capacity, the nature of work done by them and the situation of mines.

JUDICIAL. (For details, see Appendix IX.)

Regular Criminal and Civil cases between non-inhabitants of Baluchistan residing in Quetta and small urban areas are disposed of by regular Courts. Suits and Criminal Offences concerning the tribesmen are decided by tribal law under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of Civil Cases instituted was 5,150 against 4,581 in 1920. There was an increase of nearly 600 cases

in Quetta and 70 cases in Zhob but in Sibi there was a decrease of 100 cases. In the Quetta-Pishin District suits for immoveable property fell from 545 to 213. The Miscellaneous Civil Cases in the Quetta-Pishin District also show an increase of nearly 400 cases. The value of Civil suits instituted was Rs. 11,75,009 against Rs. 9,65,676 in 1920.

The number of Civil appeals and Revision applications instituted was 285 against 197 (including 8 Miscellaneous appeals) in 1920. The increase is confined to the Quetta-Pishin District cases only. There were 115 institutions against 76 in 1920 in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The number of appeals filed in the Quetta-Pishin District Courts rose from 81 to 112.

The number of execution applications before regular Judicial Courts was 2,755 as in 1920. Rs. 5,53,527 were dealt with against Rs. 4,36,538 in 1920. Of this amount Rs. 1,49,813 were realized against Rs. 86,088 in 1920. Thus the percentage of realizations through Court rose from 19·7 to 27.

The number of regular Criminal Cases instituted was 3,627 against 3,130 in 1920. There was an increase of nearly 500 cases in Quetta and about 150 cases in the Zhob District.

No sentence of death or transportation was passed by any court in Baluchistan.

The number of Criminal appeals instituted increased from 151 in 1920 to 207 in 1921. Of this there was an increase of 32 cases in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and of 12 cases in the Quetta-Pishin District Courts.

Registration.

The total number of documents (including Wills) registered was 1,080 against 1,087 in 1920. Of these only 3 were of a nature the registration of which was optional.

The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 7,266-4 against Rs. 8,054-8 in 1920, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,968-10-5 against Rs. 3,086-3-8.

The only Joint Stock Company registered in Baluchistan is the Quetta Club, Limited.

The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 15 against Rs. 20 in the preceding year.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails of Baluchistan was 536·19 and the total number of prisoners received was 6,714 as compared with 485·88 and 6,046 respectively in the previous year.

The following table gives the important figures for the Jails and lock-ups in the various districts.

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners.		Civil.	Total.	Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength including Civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicted.	Under trial.					
					Rs. A. P.		
Zhob . . .	5·25	26·22	..	31·47	88 14 6	4·16	13·22
Sibi . . .	32·25	131·65	·43	164·34 Including lunatic average ·01	90 9 2	4·36	2·65
Quetta-Pishin subsidiary jails and lock-ups . .	4·57	52·45	2·21	59·23	129 10 5	·69	1·16
Quetta District Jail.	67·61	37·65	·33	105·59	86 2 6	2·81	2·66
Bolan Pass Nushki Railway . .	..	3 33	..	3·33	95 11 4	..	..
Loralai . .	40·51	125·40	..	165·91	68 7 8	5·11	3·08
Chagai . .	..	6·32	..	6·32	82 2 2	..	..
TOTAL .	150·19	383·02	2·97	536·19	86 13 5	17·13	..

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 96,354 against Rs. 78,914 the cost per head being Rs. 179-11-2 against Rs. 162-6-8 in the previous year. The establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 52-0-3 against Rs. 42-9-9 in 1920 and the charges for dieting to Rs. 86-13-5 against Rs. 83-4-9.

One convicted and one undertrial prisoner escaped from Police custody in the Sibi District while they were being escorted to Jhatpat and Bhag respectively and have not been recaptured.

The health of prisoners was good generally.

Excise.
(For details, see Appendix X.)

Altogether in Baluchistan 30 licenses were granted for the sale of foreign and fermented liquors, 53 for country spirits, 38 for opium and 45 for bhang, charas and ganja. The number of licenses for the sale of foreign and country spirits rose by 1 each due to new licenses having been given in the Quetta-Pishin and Chagai districts, while that of bhang, charas and ganja decreased by 3 in the Sibi District. The number of licenses in all other cases remained the same as in previous year. The consumption of foreign and country liquors fell by 3,869 (12,429—8,560) and 3,033 (51,113—48,080) gallons respectively while that of fermented liquors rose from 70,229 to 1,20,177 gallons. The decrease under foreign and country liquors is due to the enhancement of duty on the former and famine conditions prevailing in the province during the year. The military canteens are responsible for the increase in the consumption of beer.

Prior to the introduction of the new distillery system when the Quetta Government Distillery was not under Government control, the average income from still head duty on country spirits was Rs. 1,15,000. Since the introduction of the new system in 1909 the control of the distillery has been taken over by Government and the income has shown a steady increase so that in the year under report it amounted to Rs. 5,07,000. This large increase is partly due to the enhancement of the rate of still head duty and partly to the increase in consumption consequent on the increase in population. The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,32,973 against Rs. 7,26,990 in the previous year.

Opium and charas are the principal drugs smuggled from Afghanistan, Persia and Kalat State. 10 cases of smuggling were detected during the year. The convictions for drunkenness during the year were 141 against 136 in the previous year.

Salt.

No change was made in the salt Administration of the Province.

The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 185 against Rs. 465 in 1920-21. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

FINANCE.
(For details, see Appendix XI.)

The provisional figures of actual receipts for the year show a decrease of over 3½ lakhs as compared with the figures for the previous year. This is mainly due to the failure of crops and a heavy decrease under the head Land Revenue. The expenditure for the year was nearly 7½ lakhs more than that in the previous year. This is due to Famine Relief works as well as to the increased expenditure incurred under 26-Police and 29-Political on account of increases sanctioned during the year and to the general revision of establishments.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadan employees to Hindus in the Ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1921-22 in lowest ranks was 61 against 59 last year, it rose from 42 to 43 in appointments on pay varying from Rs. 50 to 100 while in the higher grades it was 27 as compared with 25 during the year preceding. Of the total number of 24 appointments of Naib Tahsildars 19 were held by Muhammadans and 5 by Hindus at the end of the year.

VETERINARY.
(For details, see Appendix XII.)

The appointment of a separate Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department for the Province of Baluchistan sanctioned last year remained vacant. As no officer was likely to be available for an indefinite period, the Government of India was asked to sanction a Deputy Superintendent instead of Superintendent for the Province.

There are altogether 6 dispensaries at which 9,986 against 8,061 cases were treated during the year under review. In addition, medicines and medical advice were given to the owners of 596 animals outside the dispensaries. 95 animals were also castrated against 93 in the previous year.

There is decrease in the number of seizures and deaths from contagious diseases among equines, bovines and others, This is, however, partly due to the fact that contagious diseases especially rinderpest were not so rife as in previous years and partly to these diseases not being fully reported.

HORSE BREEDING.
(For details, see Appendices XIII and XIV.)

The administration of the horse breeding operations was conducted by the Army Remount Department during the year as heretofore. The Imperial Stallions were, how-

ever, withdrawn on the 25th March 1922. The charge of the breeding operations was formally made over to the Civil Department by the Army Remount Department on the 1st April 1922.

Breeding is on the decline. The principal causes are twofold, rise in prices and introduction of mechanical transport. The rise in prices in recent years followed by a serious drought and the disbandment of cavalry regiments has seriously affected horse breeding which will take many years to regain its lost prosperity. The removal of the Imperial Stallions is likely to have still worse effect on breeding and the matter is receiving the close attention of this Administration.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(For details see Appendix XV.)

The outlay on Public Works carried out during the year amounted to Rs. 12,66,017. Of this, the Public Works Department Officers spent Rs. 11,12,915, *viz.* Rs. 3,95,349 on original works and Rs. 7,17,566 on repairs and Establishment charges. The balance *viz.* Rs. 1,12,976 on original works and Rs. 40,126 on repairs and Establishment charges, etc., was incurred by the Political Agents at places where the Public Works Department officers could not arrange to do works easily. In addition to this the Political Agents accounted for Rs. 96,554 spent by them on original works and repairs costing under Rs. 5,000 each. Appendix XV gives details of the original works carried out during the year.

For some past years very little repair work has been done. From the beginning of the Great War the roads in the Province have been subjected to very heavy traffic, and in the year under report the situation was saved from disaster at the last moment by two special contributions of Rs, 2,50,000 made by the Government of India to meet flood damages. The grants for repairs for Civil buildings have now been inadequate for several years.

MEDICAL.

(For details, see Appendix XVI.)

During the year under review 6 new dispensaries were opened thereby raising the total number to 40 in all. Of these 24 are Government dispensaries, 4 are Lady Dufferin Zennana Hospitals, 3 are Private non-aided (Native State) dispensaries and 9 Railway dispensaries. Besides these there is a Mission Hospital for males and another for females, both in the town of Quetta.

The total number of patients of all classes treated at these institutions was 4,35,710 against 3,26,366 in the previous year showing an increase of 1,09,344. Of these the in-door patients numbered 10,771 against 8,278. There were 529 beds available, *viz.*, 378 for males and 151 for females.

Of the diseases prevalent during the year, diseases of the eyes compared to the preceding year showed an increase of 10,923, Ulcers 3,139, rheumatic fever and rheumatism 1,224 and skin diseases 4,905. The total number of adult patients treated was 2,59,335 against 2,04,724 showing an increase of 54,611. Of these 2,11,356 were males and 47,979 females classified as under :—

——	Musalmans.	Hindus.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Others.
Males	1,74,552	32,724	1,280	2,800
Females	38,309	7,871	611	1,188

Cases of rabies were very much lower than in the previous year, *viz.*, 21 against 101 showing a decrease of 80. This is said to be due to the fact that timely steps were taken to destroy ownerless dogs.

7,649 operations were performed, 2,233 on in-patients and 5,416 on out-patients. Eleven Vaccinators were employed during the year. They performed 28,237 operations against 19,153 in 1920.

The noticeable feature of the year under review is the installation of an X-Ray Apparatus in the Quetta Civil Hospital at a cost of Rs. 25,000, of which 7,580 was paid for by private subscriptions. The female hospital at Loralai opened during August last has proved very useful and the Lady Dew Motor Dispensary presented by the Khan of Kalat last year did very good work in the way of offering medical assistance to those who are far from Stationary Hospitals.

POLICE.

(For details, see Appendix XVII.)

The work of the police in Baluchistan is confined to the investigation of crime occuring within the limits of Civil Stations, larger Bazars, Cantonments and on the Railway Lines as well as guard duties at Military

Police on Treasuries, Railway Stations and Offices. The number of cognizable offences dealt with by the Police during the year under report was 2,954 of which 2,018 were cases of petty offences of public nuisance.

The unwillingness on the part of the local people to accept service in the Police remained unchanged and the force continues to be mainly staffed by Punjabis.

The increase in pay has gone a long way to make the Police service more attractive than in the past, a fact which is evident from the percentage of resignations during the year under report, *viz.*, 11·86 against 13·3 in 1920.

CENSUS.

(For details, see Appendix XVIII.)

The total population of the Province including the Native States according to the final figures of the census taken in 1920, as corrected during the year, was 7,99,625 showing a decrease of 35,078 or a little over 4 per cent over the figures of the previous census. The population of the districts under direct British Administration shows an increase of 6,236 or 1·5 per cent. while Native States show a decrease of 41,314 or 10·0 per cent.

The final total of the numbers of Live Stock as censused in 1920 is 22,66,729 including Government owned animals and 22,52,948 purely private animals.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, Lieut.-Col.,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. Uncertainty regarding the outcome of negotiations at Kabul kept up a tension during the greater part of the year. This was much augmented by the serious famine conditions which prevailed on both sides of the border. The behaviour of the Achakzais on the Chaman border was on the whole satisfactory and they appeared to be genuinely grateful for the assistance afforded them during the famine. But there were a large number of thefts of iron in various forms from the Railway, such as iron keys, fish plates, piping, iron sheeting and rails. These offences were generally committed by transborder men, and were prompted by the high price obtainable for iron.

Some serious raids were committed in the Pishin Sub-Division by parties of transborder Afghans led by deserters from the Zhob Militia. These raids were a disturbing factor on this border. Our tribesmen in Toba Kakri and Karezat Kakri grew disheartened and timid, when they found themselves unable to cope on anything like equal terms either as regards numbers or armament, with these well organized bands of marauders.

2. The following is a brief account of the more important raids:—

Chaman Sub-Division.

(*i*) On the 4th June a theft of sleepers by a small gang of raiders was reported from Shegai. A pursuit party succeeded in recovering the sleepers and wounding two of the raiders.

(*ii*) On the night of the 13/14th September, 8 Alezai raiders with 5 donkeys and one camel came to Segai (a closed station between Shellabagh and Killa Abdullah), bound the two Chowkidars and one Khasedar with their own turbans, loaded their animals with iron plates, etc., and returned *viâ* Tabina. When pursued the raiders fled leaving behind the animals and the stolen property together with some of their own. Two raiders were wounded.

(*iii*) On the night of the 27/28th September three transborder raiders set fire to the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office godown, and Government property to the value of Rs. 600 was destroyed. The deed was undoubtedly done by transborder Alezais in revenge

for the wounding of two of their men and the recovery of the loot in connection with the Shegai raid.

Pishin Sub-Division.

(*iv*) On the 28th March at about 11 P.M. a gang raided two houses in Balkanzai. Both the occupants were bound hand and foot and after giving them a severe beating the raiders made off with Rs. 6,200 in cash and other valuable property on two looted bullocks.

(*v*) At about 3 on the morning of the 14th May a party of 32 armed men consisting of Wazirs, Sulemankhels, and Achakzais, Sanzarkhel Kakars and Sanatia Kakars from across the border raided the shop of Gul Muhammad of Malezai and made off with goods alleged to be worth Rs. 5,000 hotly pursued by the villagers. They had to abandon some of the loot. A wounded raider was captured and died subsequently of injuries sustained.

(*vi*) On the 5th June a raid was committed near Kulalzai village Popalzai Jungle by a gang from across the border. They succeeded in getting away with 33 camels.

(*vii*) On the night of the 19th July the Irrigation Bungalow at Band Khushdil Khan was looted. A pursuit party got in touch with the gang who wounded one of the Levy Sowars and shot dead the Levy Jemadar's horse while two horses belonging to the Levy Sowars with saddlery were carried off.

(*viii*) A very serious raid on Bostan took place on the night of 19th August, where 60 or 70 transborder men, many armed with ·303 rifles fell on the bazar at 9-30 P.M. and looted and burnt five shops. One Hindu was killed. The raiders made good their escape.

(*ix*) About the 22nd November a lashkar of 300—400 Wazirs from Shahjui accompanied by a number of Senzarkhel and Sanatia Kakar outlaws crossed the border near Kajir. On the afternoon of the 25th they met a column from Pishin consisting of 80 rifles of the 92nd Punjabis under two British Officers. A fight ensued which lasted for three or four hours, resulting in both British Officers and some 40 Indian ranks being killed while the survivors of the force were wounded or taken prisoners. Having wiped out the column the raiders retired to the border burning the Barshore Levy post *en route*. The gang made several attacks on the Haji Killi post during the nights of the 23rd and 24th but without success. The combined lashkar retired before columns from Hindubagh and Pishin could get into touch with them.

(*x*) On the afternoon of 3rd March two British Officers who were with a shooting party in the Surkhab valley were separated from the party and kidnapped by a band of raiders consisting of about 20 men headed by Nadar Sulemankhel, a notorious bad character.

Pursuit parties rescued the officers with the assistance of local Levies and some tribesmen. Nadar was killed by the Levy Meharrir at Barshore.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The following table compares the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1921, as compared with the year 1920:—

	1921.	1920.
Criminal	474	486
Civil	310	248
Total	784	734

In all 220 persons were convicted for criminal offences, 64 being sentenced to imprisonment, 154 fined or ordered to furnish security, and 2 were turned out of the district. The value of fines imposed was Rs. 29,258 against 13,100 in the previous year. Realisations amounted to Rs. 15,087-10 out of which a sum of Rs. 8,352 was paid as compensation to the parties and the balance credited to Government.

Jirga decisions were, on the whole, satisfactory.

District Levies.

4. The strength of the Levies remained unchanged. The behaviour of the men was good.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

Attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The conduct of the Marris and Bugtis in the face of the severe privations they suffered was admirable.

The Marris though their own flocks were reduced to about 10—15 per cent. of what they were four years ago, were forced to see numerous flocks belonging to Afghan tribes feeding on the finest grazing that their hills have seen for many years. There were, of course, a few cases of sheep stealing, but the restraint of the tribe as a whole was remarkable.

The Bugtis too on the whole behaved excellently under trying circumstances.

In both tribes the emigration entailed by the famine tended to weaken the authority of the *mukadams*. Among the Marris the weakness of the Nawab increased this natural loosening of tribal bonds, but the Bugti Nawab's strong character, and the means placed at his disposal for combating the Famine to a great extent neutralized this tendency.

2. The bickerings between the sons of the Marri Nawab which had kept the tribe in a state of uncertainty for several years came to a head during the year under report and an Advisory Committee which sat in Sibi during February 1922 recommended that Mir Qaisar Khan should be declared the heir apparent, and Mir Allahdad, the Nawab's eldest son by a Jat woman, should be excluded from the succession. The Committee also recommended that Government should cease to take from the Quat Mandai valley the revenue which had been exacted since the Jirga on the Kuchali raid in 1880. It was also recommended that Sharbat Khan, Bijrani, who was the principal figure in the rising of 1918 and whose imprisonment was commuted to banishment at the end of the year, should be allowed back, as it was believed that the lesson has had effect and that he would be able to help the Nawab to control the Bijranis.

3. The experiment of employing Marris in the Police turned out to be very unfortunate. Sharbat Khan's false estimate of the position of the Allies in the spring of 1918 was undoubtedly one of the chief causes of the rising, and Mir Bahram Khan, to a lesser degree, was the cause of tribal trouble by his backing of the claims of Allahdad. Bahram Khan was accordingly transferred from the Police to the Levies and forbidden to leave the Marri country owing to his intrigues in Sibi.

4. The Bugti Nawab did excellent work during the Shahi Jirga. Though he does not underrate his services he has certainly

established his position in the Councils of the Province. The management of his tribe in and out of Baluchistan is no task for a weakling, and the administration is fortunate in having a strong and shrewd *tumandar* to control it.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

5. The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1921 as compared with the year 1920:—

	1920.	1921.
Civil	347	269
Criminal	1,040	735
Revenue	31	25
TOTAL	1,418	1,027

In all 79 persons were punished for criminal offences against 82 in the previous year while the number of persons called on to furnish security was 85 against 512 of the previous year. The value of the fines inflicted was Rs. 15,574-8 against Rs. 15,469-13 in the previous year. The realizations amounted to Rs. 4,803 of which Rs. 1,061-5 was paid to the parties as compensation and the balance credited to Government Treasury.

Levies.

6. The total number of Levies in the District was 704 against 690 in 1920-21. The expenditure on Levies for the year was Rs. 2,61,619-15-2 against Rs. 2,39,982-8-10 in the previous year.

The increase in expenditure was due chiefly to increase in rate of pay of Daffadars and to the Special Kohlu Levies sanctioned from 1st June 1921.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes

1. The Loralai tribes remained peaceful and their conduct during the year was good, in spite of the severe drought and the incursions of outlaws from across the border.

The main outlines of the more important raids and dacoities were as follows, scarcely a single member of the Loralai tribe participated:—

(1) The attack on a cavalry patrol at the Zarah defile on the 15th April and the attempt to loot the village of Mekhtar.

(2) The unsuccessful attack on the Gwalmandi near the Loralai Bazar on the 16th April.

(3) The holding up of the Loralai-Duki road on the 19th and 20th May by a party of Ismailzais.

(4) The attack on a contractor's serai near the Loralai Bazar on the 1st June resulting in the death of one of the contractor's employees.

(5) The waylaying of the Levy Sowar with the Fort Sandeman Mail bag some six miles from Loralai and the burning of the bag on the 10th July and 13th August.

(6) Smallan Bazar was raided on 19th September by about 50 raiders mostly composed of Kamalzais, Mardanzais and Targaras of Zhob. The party was intercepted near Chinjan by a Military patrol but eventually got away with a loss of one man killed. The names of the men involved in this raid were ascertained and the case was referred to a special Jirga at Sibi who awarded a sum of Rs. 9,189 as compensation for losses to be recovered from the culprits' estate or, failing them, their relatives or sections.

(7) A gang of some 30—40 raiders held up the Harnai-Loralai road at Bardashtkhana near Rezgai on the 22nd September but were compelled to retreat.

In order to stop the frequent raiding of bullock carts booby traps were laid in certain carts proceeding on the worst section of the road with the result that on the night of the 31st August the carts were attacked by some 8—10 armed raiders, 2 of whom were killed, the rest escaped.

2. No important internal case worth mentioning took place during the year except the murder of Rohna Khan Isot (Marezai Faction) Jemadar of the Musakhel scouts in the Tahsil Headquarters

at the hands of Daraz and Shahun, Isots of the Sahibzai faction. This cold-blooded murder, which it was alleged was the outcome of an old blood feud, was committed in the Tahsil itself. Daraz and Shahun were arrested and the case was referred to a special Jirga at Sibi, the culprits being sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment each and security amounting to Rs. 2,000 furnished by the Sahibzai faction in a previous case was also forfeited.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1921 as compared with the year 1920:—

	1920.	1921.
Criminal	1,005	831
Civil	690	518
TOTAL .	1,695	1,349

Compensation and fines amounting to Rs. 91,557 were imposed in political cases during the year. A sum of Rs. 20,814 (including the balance outstanding from last year) was recovered out of which Rs. 14,339 were paid to the injured parties as compensation.

District Levies.

4. The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year was 376. In addition to which 6 temporary levy sowars were employed.

The conduct of the levies has been satisfactory.

Posts and Telegraphs.

5. In order to give relief to the poor class of travellers on the Harnai-Loralai road an arrangement was made with the motor contractors towards the close of the year to run lorries twice a week at reduced charges.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribe

1. When the curtain fell on the year 1920-21, considerable progress had been made towards the restoration of normal conditions throughout the greater part of the district. The outlaws had begun to return, the Lower Zhob posts had been reoccupied; the Zhob Levy Corps was finding its feet; and the people generally were recovering their morale. But everywhere an undertone of suspense was noticeable, caused by doubt and anxiety as to how things were going with the Mission in Kabul, added to which the economic outlook was as black and depressing as it could possibly be. Next to the conclusion of the Afghan Treaty in November, which was hailed everywhere with relief, though the mass of the population still remained in ignorance of and indifferent to its conditions, the principal political events of the year under review were the raid of the well-known outlaw Sher Jan, Kharoti, in April, the Jogezai Sardar's dash to Maruf in June and his return with a large number of Upper Zhob outlaws, the advent of the Abdullazai outlaws in October under Sherak Khan, their ex-Sardar, the happy association of Sherani Scouts and Zhob Levies in the establishment of a strong post at Haji Killa in the Quetta-Pishin District in the same month, the flight of the Jogezai Sardar and Sardar Bahadur Zarghun Khan across the border in the following March, and the efforts made to secure a settlement with the Sulemankhels and Kharotis. Each of these matters calls for rather more than merely cursory notice.

2. The raid of Sher Jan came like a bolt from the blue. Crossing the border with some 400 Sulemankhels and Kharotis he entered the Zhob valley near Gwal on the 14th April. By the 16th he was south of the Loralai road near Zirra, where he had a successful brush with a party of Cavalry. On the 17th he attacked Mekhtar but was beaten off with the loss of 9 killed and 8 wounded. The next 3 days he spent in the neighbourhood of Murgha. On the 21st he recrossed the Loralai road near Zarrozai. Two days later evading the Columns that were out to intercept him, he was safely away north of the Zhob valley. The raid was an amazingly daring one. In spite of his defeat at the hands of the Mekhtar Villagers the honours, no less than the luck, lay with Sher Jan. For he penetrated at least 100 miles into British limits; lived 11 days on the country; temporarily dislocated the whole civil administration; engaged the attention of practically every available soldier in the Zhob area; and got the better of it on the only occasion he came into contact with the troops.

3. The Jogezai Sardar's "Mission" to the border is the only thing he can show to his credit since the disturbances of 1919. It was undertaken on his own initiative with the object of getting back

the Upper Zhob outlaws living near Maruf. For six weeks he and his Maliks sat at Loiband without success. On the 2nd June he took the bull by the horns and made for Maruf. There he rapidly collected as many of his tribesmen as he could get into touch with and was back across the border on the 6th. In all he brought in about 150 families, including 45 Militia and 15 Scout deserters. Sixteen .303 and eight Martini-Henry rifles were surrendered by the latter.

The above example was followed in October by the Abdullazai ex-Sardar, who had for a year been sitting on the fence in Afghanistan and corresponding with the Political Agent regarding his return. He brought back with him over 200 families, mostly Abdullazais and Mandokhels, all of whom have been resettled on their lands and given assistance in the way of Taccavis wherewith to start life afresh. It must be said for Sherak Khan that for the previous 18 months he had kept his tribesmen well in hand and permitted no raiding.

4. The object of the establishment of a post at Haji Killa was to check the raiding into Toba-Barshore and the Pishin *Ilaqa* which set in on a serious scale in the autumn. The employment for the purpose of 40 Chuharkhel Scouts, at a distance of 200 miles from their homes, had an excellent political effect, few of them having ever before left their country. This effect was enhanced when with the assistance of their Zhob Levy Corps comrades they beat off the attack of the Wazir Lashkar which cut up the column of the 92nd Punjabis on the 25th November. The post had to be evacuated very shortly afterwards owing to military considerations.

5. The dissensions between Sardar Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Khan and Sardar Bahadur Zarghun Khan, the two leader Jogezais, are deep-rooted and of old standing. They may be said to be entirely responsible for all the troubles in Upper Zhob. Bitterly jealous as he is of Muhammad Khan's position as chief of the great Sanzar Khel clan and despising him as a weak-minded fool, Zarghun Khan has for years consistently thwarted and opposed him. To give Muhammad Khan the opportunity he was always begging for of managing his tribesmen unhampered by the intrigues of Zarghun Khan, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in February directed the latter to reside in Quetta until further orders. No sooner had he thus attained his object than Muhammad Khan, accompanied by Zarghum Khan and Shahzada Khan, the Fakirzai headman, fled across the border, giving as his excuse that he could not carry on without Zarghun Khan's presence and assistance! Their foolish coup fell very flat and within 3 weeks both Sardars were back again, penitent and crest-fallen. Muhammad Khan was however taken at his word and was allowed to retain the services of his rival. The "rapprochement" is one that cannot last for long.

6. During the late Afghan War the Sulemankhels, and to a lesser extent the Kharotis, were very prominent in their hostility to Government and their subsequent behaviour showed no improvement. Their record of the last 3 years has been a long tale of raid

and rapine. Their incessant raids have indeed driven many Baluchistan tribesmen from Gastoi, Khaisore, Chukhan, and other parts of Kakar Khorasan to seek a refuge in the Zhob valley. After prolonged negotiations at long range with Sardar Fateh Khan, the most influential man among the Sulemankhels, it was arranged to hold a Jirga in October at Fort Sandeman for the purposes of adjusting the numerous claims of the Zhob villagers against the various sections of the Sulemankhels and of restoring the harmonious relations of pre-war days. Famine and cholera most unfortunately combined to wreck the project. Recourse was therefore reluctantly had in February to the time-honoured plan of rounding up a number of Sulemankhels in Calcutta, Dera Ismail Khan, and elsewhere under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, with the idea of accelerating a settlement. When some forty of them had been brought to Fort Sandeman and fifty more were *en route* there the matter developed into an international one and the detenus were perforce released. But before they were set at large they voluntarily signed a document acknowledging the Zhob claims and promising to do what they could to bring about an effective settlement next winter. At the same time they and the Zhob Sardars mutually agreed to refrain from raids and reprisals pending the conclusion of a settlement.

7. The Lower Zhob Sub-Division suffered greatly throughout the year from Wazir and Sulemankhel raids, Wazirs being the chief offenders. In April they got away with nearly 900 sheep from the vicinity of Miralikhel; in May they lifted 800 sheep and 60 cattle from a village near Safi; in September they brought off another successful raid not far from Walla and they repeated the performance near Saretoi a month later. At the end of December they turned their attention to the Sherani country and by a singularly well-planned stroke looted 70 Nasir camels close to Manikhwa. It must not be supposed that they were always successful. On several occasions the Zhob Levies and local *chighas* turned the tables on them and the raiders had to abandon their plunder. The depredations of the Sulemankhels, if Sher Jan's raid is excepted, were generally on a smaller scale. They were, however, incessant and caused much loss to the Mandokhels. In Upper Zhob also the more northern tribes suffered a good deal from their hands but the problem of this Sub-Division lay in the presence and activity of the outlaw irreconcilables up Loiband way. Comprised as they mainly were of Upper Zhob tribesmen these outlaws were careful only to raid in Quetta, Loralai and Sibi territory. But there is not the least doubt that they were harboured and assisted on their forays by their fellow tribesmen of the Targhara, Barshore and Babu China *Ilaqas*. In the above and in other respects there was a marked contrast during the period under report in the conduct of the people of Upper and Lower Zhob. The Lower Zhob tribes may be said to have behaved exemplarily, being always ready to assist rather than oppose constituted authority. The same was the case with the Sheranis. This was all the more commendable when it is remembered that famine prevailed in many parts of the country. The

only serious offence to be reported from Lower Zhob was the firing on two military works officers travelling in a motor between Murgha and Mekhtar. The culprits are supposed to be 3 Kibzai outlaws. Both officers escaped unhurt. It is satisfactory to note that one way or another a considerable number of Upper Zhob outlaws or their sympathizers were laid by the heels during the year and sentenced to stiff terms of imprisonment.

8. On the whole the work of the Scouts was good more specially that of the Chuharkhels, Hasankhels, Arabzais and Batozais. The Ghorezais and Fakirzais on the other hand did badly. As a consequence, the Ghorezais were disbanded and the Fakirzais suspended for 3 months. The district Levies performed their multifarious duties satisfactorily.

9. No review of the attitude and conduct of the tribes would be complete without some account of the deplorable economic conditions that prevailed during the year. Early in 1921 it was evident that famine was inevitable in parts of the district and scarcity everywhere as the people had had a series of bad harvests and the failure of the winter rains not only precluded all hope of a Rabi Khushkaba crop but affected adversely the permanent sources of water supply. The grazing prospects were equally depressing, there being little if any, grass in the country. In consequence, large numbers of the plough cattle died and the mortality among the sheep and goats was great. Migration set in early on an extensive scale, especially among the flock owners, and there was a considerable amount of destitution. The worst areas in Lower Zhob were the Kibzai, Abdullazai, Haripal and, to a lesser degree, the Mandokhel *Ilaqas;* while in Upper Zhob the situation was critical in the Akhtarzai, Bharatkhel, Batozai and Musafirpur circles. Things were little better in the Hindubagh Tahsil but there the situation was saved by the employment afforded by the Chrome Mines. As the Company distributes in wages and camel hire about Rs. 30,000 monthly, its importance locally as an economic and political factor can scarcely be exaggerated.

On the whole the net result of a political stock taking at the end of the year was an increased balance credit on which all concerned might congratulate themselves.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

10. The number of Jirga cases decided during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

	1921.	1920.
Criminal	738	635
Civil	747	649
Revenue	301	140
TOTAL	1,786	1,424

Punishment was awarded to 520 persons against 394 in 1920, 351 being called on to furnish security. The Political fines imposed aggregate Rs. 20,956-14 against Rs. 5,671-11 in 1920. All but Rs. 2,895 which is payable to Government, represents compensation due from one party to another. The fines recovered during the year total Rs. 2,256, Rs. 705 of which were for the year under report. The small proportion recovered is due to the prevalence of famine and to the fact that fines are generally payable by instalments.

Jirgas.

11. The work of the Local Jirgas was satisfactory. In addition to the usual inter-district Jirgas a Dera Ismail Khan-Zhob Jirga was held at Manikhwa on the 16th November. Out of the 44 cases placed before it 25 were settled, 5 were compromised and 14 had to be postponed for future settlement.

No Wano-Zhob Jirga has been held since 1917.

Zhob Levy Corps.

12. The charge of the Zhob Levy Corps was held during the year by Captain N. L. St. P. Bunbury, under the general supervision of the Political Agent. Captain G. E. Hawkes, M.C., Lieutenant L. A. Harris, M.C., and Mr. C. J. Shaw also served with the Corps during the year. The year was one of considerable progress. The corps was up to strength, and as many applicants were forthcoming for every vacancy a good class of man was enlisted. Owing to dearth of fodder and high prices much difficulty was experienced in feeding the horses and camels. Their distribution among the posts was necessarily governed by considerations of grazing and economy and consequently the best use could not be made of them.

Reference has already been made to the mixed post of Zhob Levy Corps and Sherani Scouts established at Haji Killa in October. For his stout defence against the Shahjui Wazirs the Post Commander, Subedar Gul Badshah, I.O.M., received a congratulatory telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy and all ranks were suitably rewarded by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

No rifles were lost during the year. The musketry of the Corps shows great improvement, 633 men having fired the annual course and 301 the recruits course. The men were very keen on shooting. Much attention was paid to Scouting, Signalling, Intelligence and care of animals. A good spirit pervaded all ranks.

Post and Telegraph.

13. Telegraph connection was established in July between Fort Sandeman and Manikhwa and in August, as a temporary arrangement, between Safi and Shinghar.

For purposes of administrative convenience a telephone connection between Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla, with an intermediate station at Nasai, was sanctioned before the year closed.

General Remarks.

14. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief paid a visit to Fort Sandeman in April.

The Colonel Commandant, Zhob Area and the Assistant Political Agent made a successful ascent of the Takhti-i-Suleman in November. They were escorted by the notorious Obokhel Ex-outlaw, Momin.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

District Levies.

1. The number of levies employed at the close of the year was as under:—

	1920.	1921.
Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	109	108
Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	19	19
TOTAL	128	127

They performed their duties satisfactorily. The total expenditure on their maintenance during the year amounted to Rs. 44,961 against Rs. 23,822 in the last year.

Pay of the levies was revised during the year and hence the increase.

Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).

2. Number of criminal cases decided during the year was 37.

The above figure includes 18 cases decided by Jirga.

Attitude of the tribes.

3. The attitude of the tribes was good.

Accidents.

4. Fifteen accidents took place on the Bolan Railway line during 1921, 14 of Class A and 1 of Class C, 9 men were killed, 5 injured and recovered and one animal was killed; against 15 accidents, 5 persons killed, 9 injured and 1 animal killed last year.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. Mir Shakar Khan, Jamaldini, who went across the border in August 1920 was permitted to return to Nushki. His confiscated property was restored to him and a sum of Rs. 10,000 recovered from his younger brother, Mir Taus Khan on account of a fine imposed for an offence under section 327, Indian Penal Code, was also refunded.

Although the long standing land and water disputes between the Jamaldinis on the one side and the Mengals and Badinis on the other were settled by *Shariat* complete accord amongst these tribes was not achieved. Considering their hereditary distrust of each other this was hardly to be expected. The attitude of all towards Government is satisfactory.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

2. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 112 (17 civil, 7 revenue and 88 criminal) as against 42 for the preceding year.

The fines inflicted totalled Rs. 2,860, out of this Rs. 1,080 were recovered and credited into the Treasury. The balance is recoverable by instalments in succeeding years.

Levies.

3. The tribal responsibility for the frontier and district introduced during January 1921 proved a success, although some quarrels arose on the distribution of the allowance between the Mengal Sardar and his near relatives. These were settled by the Political Agent.

The last party of the additional Kalat levies stationed at Hemu Chah was disbanded in November.

The Sarhad Levy Corps consists of 1 Risaldar Major, 3 Jemadars, 6 Daffadars, 12 Naiks and 132 Sowars and costs Rs. 4,260 a month.

General Remarks.

4. The section of the Nushki Extension Railway from Mirjawa to Buzdar was opened for passenger traffic on the 28th June.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

1. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan paid an official visit to Kalat in April 1921.

2. The income during the year from all sources, including subsidy and quit-rents, amounted to Rs. 9,60,394 against Rs. 10,71,535-13-10 during the preceding year—expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,59,269 against Rs. 10,13,140-15-3 in 1920-21. The credit balance of the State was Rs. 8,42,484 when the year closed. The decrease in revenue was due to unfavourable agricultural conditions.

3. The Lehri Khanwah scheme was working satisfactorily in the beginning of the flood season of 1921. In August, however, a large *band* was washed away by heavy floods. The reconstruction of this *band* was commenced and a further sum of Rs. 9,000 spent on the work during the year.

Administration of land and water.

4. Good rain fell during the summer of 1921. Notwithstanding the restrictions on export, a succession of bad years had depleted the country of its stock of food grains and the Zamindars were again assisted by grants from State funds for the purchase of seed grain. The year closed with prospects of a good *rabi*. Prices continued to rule high and the State had to spend a sum of Rs. 80,000 to ameliorate distress.

5. Fair Weather motor roads for a length of over 300 miles were constructed in Jhalawan at a cost of about Rs. 28,500.

Hospitals.

6. The four State dispensaries at Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar worked satisfactorily. The number of patients treated during the year was 35,477.

Education.

7. Seven Upper Primary Schools at Kalat, Pringabad, Dhadar, Bhag, Gandawa, Lehri and Khozdar and one middle School at Mastung were maintained by the State. The total number of students in all schools was 408 as compared with 385 in the preceding year.

Protection.

8. There was slight reduction in the State Irregular troops. For the general administration of the country there is a levy force, the strength of which during the year was 396 as against 448 in the preceding year. A part of this force is armed with Martini Henry rifles.

9. During the year 949 cases, Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous, were decided by the Court of the Wazir-I-Azam,

and 288 Civil cases of an aggregate value of Rs. 16,564 were decided by the Niabat Courts.

10. The State remained immune from Political agitation and peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout the year.

Miscellaneous.

11. His Highness the Khan enjoyed good health.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

1. The attitude of the Sardars and tribes was satisfactory.

The Raisani Sardar and Sardarkhels were permitted to reside again on their ancestral lands at Kanak. This was greatly appreciated by the Sardars of Kalat.

On account of his age, Khan Bahadur Sardar Bahawal Khan, Satakzai, was permitted to abdicate his position as Sardar of the Satakzai tribe in favour of his son, Mir Gauhar Khan.

2. The tribal area in the Lehri Niabat was transferred from the charge of the Wazir-i-Azam to that of the Political Agent.

3. The relations between the Zarakzai and Musiani Sardars have lately much improved. In August an attempt was made on the life of the Zarakzai Sardar and it was generally believed that this was instigated by the Musiani. The matter was handed over to the Jhalawan Sardars for settlement, who brought about a reconciliation.

The Zarakzai Sardar caused considerable enmity between himself and Nawab Kaisar Khan, Magassi, to whose eldest son, Mir Gul Muhammad Khan, gave refuge.

4. A special jirga composed of three important Baluch from the Punjab sat for some time at Goth Ghulam Muhammad on the Sind Baluchistan border and gave decisions in all the cases under dispute between the Magassis and Chandias. The parties loyally complied with the Jirga awards.

5. Sardar Rasul Bakhsh, Mengal, and his uncle Khan Sahib Mir Karam Khan, the Sarbarahkar of the Mengal tribe were not on friendly terms. Rasul Bakhsh on reaching manhood did not unnaturally wish to be the ruling Sardar. He is, however, a wild undisciplined youth, altogether in the hands of intriguers and mischief makers and as yet shows no signs of being able to shoulder any responsibility. It is unfortunate that Khan Sahib Karam Khan will entertain hopes in the long run of becoming Sardar himself; there can therefore be no trust and friendship between the two. It would seem that the day must come when there will be a reckoning between the two of them.

6. The Kalat State Niabat, which was established at Wadh in the Mengal country in 1916 in consequence of the disturbances in Jhalawan, was withdrawn as it was no longer required.

7. Despite the strain put on the people of Jhalawan on account of famine, there was remarkably little crime and no cases of wrong doing by Jhalawanis in Sind although emigration was on an unprecedented scale.

8. Owing to advancing age the Sasoli Sardar, Pahar Khan, relinquished the Sardari duties of the tribe to his eldest son, Mir Rasul Bakhsh, who was one of the important persons concerned in the Jhalawan disturbances of 1916. Mir Rasul Bakhsh has given no cause for complaint since his return to Jhalawan from Jail and his appointment as Sarbarahkar of the tribe.

9. The following honours were granted during the year:—

Nawab.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Assadullah Khan, Raisani.

Khan Sahib.

Mir Karam Khan, Sarbarahkar of the Mengal tribe.
Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan, Bizanjo.

APPENDIX IX.

MAKRAN.

Makran Wazarat.

1. Khan Sahib Shahzada Sultan Hussain continued as Wazir until 30th November, being then relieved by M. Bashir Ahmed who acted as Wazir until Mir Azam Jan arrived at Turbat as the Hakim of Makran on the 6th March.

Revenue.

2. The total assessment from land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 42,804 against Rs. 53,375 in the preceding year.

3. Income from all sources totalled Rs. 1,34,934 against Rs. 1,67,575-15-10 in the preceding year.

Agriculture.

4. The year under report has proved an exceptionally bad one. Severe drought was universal throughout Makran. Of Khushkaba crops or grazing there were none in 1921 while the drying up of Karezes and Kaurjos badly effected irrigated areas.

Owing to the intense heat, drought, and lack of grazing, practically 80 per cent. of the cattle, sheep and goats of Makran have died. Kolwa reported a 90 per cent. loss of all animals, while in Dasht no animals survived.

The winter rains afforded some relief and the year closed with prospects of a good Rabi.

5. Famine was very acute. Large numbers of Makranis emigrated to Sindh in search of a living. The poorer classes were pushed to absolute extremes and many were subsisting on grass and pish (dwarf palm) roots. Rupees 47,000 were expended in relief.

Justice.

6. There were 888 cases in the year under report as compared with 1,013 in the previous year.

Trade.

7. Imports and exports between Karachi and Pasni amounted to Rs. 4,01,780 and Rs. 1,40,300 against Rs. 5,00,216 and Rs. 3,22,542 for the last year. Imports and exports to and from Persia *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 17,750 and Rs. 4,685 against Rs. 63,015 and Rs. 53,030 in 1920-21. The general scarcity is mainly responsible for the decrease.

The date crop was below normal, and the experiments started in 1920 to place Makran dates on the European market could not be continued.

Medical.

8. A new dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was opened at Mand in January. The number of patients treated at the three dispensaries was 57,360.

Cholera, imported by returning emigrants from Karachi, was prevalent at Gwadur in September and found its way to the Kej Valley. The disease also broke out at Pasni in November.

Public Works.

9. The fair weather road joining up Panjgur with Surab and Kalat, a distance of about 193 miles which was commenced in 1920, was completed just after the year closed.

A partial survey through Kulanch was made in January and February by the Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs, Gwadur Sub-Division, with a view to ultimately bringing the Pasni-Gwadur Telegraph line further inland.

Education.

10. Upper Primary Schools were maintained at Panjgur and Turbat but were poorly attended and education is not generally popular.

General and Political.

11. Except for one raid on Tump by Ibrahim Khan of Irafshan there was peace in Makran throughout the year.

A case between Sardar Nadir Shah Gichki on the one side and his half brother Purdil Khan and brother-in-law Dost Muhammad Baranzai on the other, caused trouble and culminated in a raid by Ibrahim Khan, Baranzai, of Irafshan (cousin of Dost Muhammad) accompanied by the Rind outlaws—Abdur Rahim, Hussian and Dost Muhammad—in which Sardar Nadir Shah and his two daughters were foully murdered at Tump on the 4th October and property worth about Rs. 80,000 was carried off across the border. Mir Bai Khan, Purdil Khan and his brother Timur Shah were found by an influential Jirga to be implicated in the murder. Mir Bai Khan was punished with a fine and ordered to reside out of Makran for 5 years; while Mirs Timur Shah and Purdil Khan were each sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. There were also two other raids in October at Kalatuk and Juzzak in the Turbat Niabat, and one in Nigwar.

At Juzzak 12 raiders were killed and in Nigwar six well known outlaws were killed, in each case by a Baluch platoon of the Makran Levy Corps.

13. A levy Thana was established at Jiunri in the latter part of the year.

14. Mir Bahram Khan Baranzai died on the 14th August and was succeeded at Bampur by his nephew Mir Dost Muhammad Khan, a man of great ambition and one with every intention of extending his power and influence.

15. The murder of Sardar Nadir Shah made it necessary to reconsider the position in Makran. The result of these considerations was the proposal to introduce into Makran a true "riyasat" administration. In February the administration commenced on the new lines with Mir Azam Jan, half brother of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, as Hakim of Makran.

Traffic in arms.

16. News of gun running along the Persian Makran coast was constantly received from various sources and considerable quantities of arms and ammunition are believed to have been purchased by Baranzais. A number also found their way into Makran and into Kharan. Owing to the large number of rifles now available the price of all rifles has fallen considerably, the most expensive being the British Service pattern at Rs. 250.

Makran Levy Corps.

17. A scheme for reorganising the Makran Levy Corps was sanctioned in May.

The effects of the Great War and more lucrative employment elsewhere, made recruiting difficult, and resulted in men of poor physique being taken. This is now being gradually remedied and men of inferior physique are gradually being weeded out.

The sanctioned strength of the Corps, excluding British Officers, is:—

Indian Officers	14
Other ranks	588
TOTAL	602

During the year there were detachments at Mastung in Sarawan, Khozdar, Wadh and Surab in Jhalawan, and Parom, Drawag, Isai, Turbat, Tump and Mand in Makran.

The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year was Rs. 3,79,443 against Rs. 2,69,069-11-1 in the previous year.

APPENDIX X.

LAS BELA STATE.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Jam Mir Kamal Khan who abdicated in favour of his elder son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, in March 1921, died at Quetta on the 26th June 1921.

2. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Armine Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, visited Bela in January 1922 and formally installed Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan as Jam.

The opportunity was taken to bring about a reconciliation with the various members of the Jam's family.

3. Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan enjoyed good health throughout the year and took full advantage of his probationary period under the Wazir to master the general administration of the State.

4. Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., held Political charge of the State throughout the year, except for the first 20 days. He visited Bela in the first week of March 1922.

Khan Bahadur Sirdar Mir Ahmad Khan continued as Wazir during the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

5. There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 92,962. This was wholly realized.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION AND PROTECTION.

Criminal Justice.

6. Criminal cases numbered 475. Of these 448 were disposed of leaving 27 pending at the close of the year.

Rs. 32,045 were imposed as fines of which Rs. 10,735 only were realized.

Civil Justice.

7. The number of Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Civil	699	569
Revenue	387	570
Miscellaneous	77	112
Execution	136	217
TOTAL	1,299	1,448

Military Forces.

8. The State Lassi (local) Fauj consisted of 58 men of all ranks, the military police (Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs and others) of 61 men and the State band of 11. An increase in pay was granted during the year.

Village Watchmen.

9. The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State also perform the duties of village watchmen. Their number was 112 against 119 in the previous year.

Armament.

10. There are three serviceable muzzle loading cannons, 70 Muskati rifles of Martini Henry pattern and 50 Martini Henry rifles in the State. There are also large numbers of old breech loading rifles and swords.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

11. Good rains fell during the year. In July and August the rainfall was excessive and burst the Shahlakhra, Windur and other bands, causing considerable reduction in *Kharif* sowings.

The condition of cattle and sheep greatly improved after July.

Rs. 26,000 were advanced to Zamindars for the purchase of seed grain. Jowari, the staple food, was sufficient for local consumption and no foodstuffs were imported. Prices were kept down by controlling the export of grain.

Wages and Labour.

12. The demand for skilled labour is badly felt. A number of Baluch and Brahuis came from the adjoining districts of Jhalawan and Makran and worked as field labourers.

Trade and Manufacture.

13. Exports chiefly consist of dried fish, mustard seed, corriander seed, til seed, Mung, goats hides, woollen sacks, saddle bags, milk, gum and gugal. Wool and

ghee are chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves and ropes. The tight market affected the trade during the first half of the year.

Communications.

14. A fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Karachi was completed during the year and opened for motors in December.

Miscellaneous.

15. The applications made by the Whitehall Petroleum Corporation, Limited, for the grant of prospecting licenses for mineral oil in the State were withdrawn by them in August as a result of the further study of the geological conditions of the area and on account of the heavy expense which they thought would be involved in prospecting. The firm took out an exploring license for the whole of the State the term for which expired on the 31st March 1922.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

16. The income of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,26,288 against Rs. 3,20,639-11-9 in the preceding year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,93,615 against Rs. 3,59,061-14-1 in 1920-21. The income though better than the previous year fell short of the average annual income. This was due to trade depression and unfavourable agricultural conditions. The excess expenditure resulted in reducing the credit balance of the State from Rs. 5,38,354 to Rs. 4,71,027 at the end of the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

17. There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The construction of a new building for the dispensary was commenced and building was nearing completion when the year closed. The building for the Sonmiani dispensary, was completed and occupied in November. Provision has been made in the budget estimates of the State for 1922-23 to open a dispensary at Uthal.

The sanitary conditions at Bela and Sonmiani were much improved, Sub-Assistant Surgeons having been placed in charge.

One hundred and ninety-five operations were performed and 1,257 persons were vaccinated during the year. The number of patients treated was 21,908.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

18. Four Upper Primary Schools (at Bela, Sonmiani, Uthal and Ormara) were maintained by the State.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered for the year 1921-22 with those for the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Difference +Increase —Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	1,05,644 7 4	1,33,919 5 5	+28,274 14 1
(*b*) Current year's demand .	12,57,333 13 11	9,93,154 1 3	—2,64,179 12 8
TOTAL .	13,62,978 5 3	11,27,073 6 8	—2,35,904 14 7
II.—Collections.			
(*a*) Arrears of previous year	42,570 2 2	34,355 13 1	—8,214 5 1
(*b*) Current year's collections	10,59,992 6 0	6,25,145 3 11	—4,34,847 2 1
TOTAL .	11,02,562 8 2	6,59,501 1 0	—4,43,061 7 2
III.—Amounts not recovered			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	38,389 15 6	1,50,319 10 8	+1,11,929 11 2
(*b*) Malikana . . .	53,137 13 8	39,311 10 9	—13,826 2 11
(*c*) Suspensions	47,557 5 1	1,42,296 14 5	+94,739 9 4
(*d*) Grain allowances . .	44,965 3 0	53,800 7 10	+8,835 4 10
(*e*) Arrears . . .	76,362 8 4	81,173 10 0	+4,811 1 8
(*f*) Miscellaneous . .	2 15 6	670 0 0	+667 0 6
TOTAL . .	2,60,415 13 1	4,67,572 5 8	+2,07,156 8 7

An analysis by Districts of these figures gives the following result:—

Increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with the figures for 1920-21.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Quetta-Pishin	—20,755	6	9	—98,750	3	5
Sibi	—24,201	5	0	—56,868	4	8
Loralai	—1,48,828	7	2	—2,28,478	1	8
Zhob	—14,078	15	0	—35,511	3	6
Chagai	—26,702	6	7	—24,569	2	4
Kalat	—1,338	6	1	+1,115	8	5
TOTAL	—2,35,904	14	7	—4,43,061	7	2

The revenue wheat fetched the following prices per maund:—

Tahsil.	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Quetta	7	3	0	10	0	0
Bori	5	14	6	7	0	0
Fort Sandeman	6	0	0	8	0	0
Sibi	4	2	0	6	0	3
		to			to	
	6	12	3	7	7	0

The following were the principal remissions and suspensions made:—

Tahsil.	Amounts.		Reasons.
	Remitted.	Suspended.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta	8,716	17,340	
Shorarud	981	...	
Pishin	29,455	17,094	
Chaman	6,291	1,277	
Sibi	3,387	3,187	

Tahsil.	Amounts.		Reasons.
	Remitted.	Suspended.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahrig	2,354	791	Universal drought and failure of crops.
Nasirabad	1,909	640	
Kohlu	1,125	4,546	
Bori	...	2,069	
Barkhan	...	47,274	
Sinjawi	25	425	
Duki	165	9,330	
Musakhel	30,089	1,600	
Fort Sandeman	4,026	...	
Hindubagh	2,373	13,594	
Killa Saifulla	229	30,378	
Nushki	1,203	250	

Grazing tax on the permanent inhabitants was also remitted entirely during the year under report.

APPENDIX II.

Weather and Crop.

Rainfall.

The following table compares the amount of rainfall recorded at the headquarters of each District during the year 1921-22 with that of the preceding year:—

Station.	Average rainfall for 1901-10.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Quetta	8·94	2·23	9·23
Sibi	6·66	1·26	5·05
Loralai	8·72	5·58	6·88
Fort Sandeman	9·95	6·81	10·44
Nushki	Not available.	1·24	5·25
Mach. (head-quarter of the Bolan Pass Sub-Tahsil).	8·04	6·65	8·87

Area Cultivated.

Excluding the Bolan Pass and Toba Achakzai, for which statistics are not available, the area cultivated during the year under report is compared below with those for the two preceding years:—

	Area Cultivated. Acres.
1919-20	281,000
1920-21	309,442
1921-22	282,476

The area harvested amounted to 177,250 acres against 200,973 acres during 1920-21 and 217,000 during 1919-20.

Area Harvested.

		Acres.
Settled Tahsils	1920-21	188,718
	1921-22	165,980
Unsettled Tahsils	1920-21	12,255
	1921-22	11,270

The area harvested in the settled Tahsils during 1921-22 was 65·59 per cent. of the area sown (253,055 acres) against 65 per cent. in the preceding year.

Prices.

Wheat is the staple food grain in the high lands and millet in the lower tracts. The retail sale prices of these staples were as follows:—

Station.	April 1921. (per rupee).	March 1922. (per rupee).
	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat.		
Fort Sandeman	3 8	3 7
Loralai	5 ½	3 9
Quetta	4 12	3 12
Millet.		
Sibi	6 8	7 7

APPENDIX III.

Irrigation.

It should be noted, as explained in previous reports, that the revenue demand entered in the irrigation reports for any given financial and agricultural year always depends upon the crops shown in those reports as irrigated during the preceding year and on the auction price of the revenue crops.

2. *Shebo Canal.*—The area under crop during the year 1921-22 is compared below:—

Year and crop.	Irrigated.	Year and crop.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
1919-20 Rabi	1,412	1920-21 Rabi	928
1920-21 Kharif	48	1920-21 Kharif	21
TOTAL	1,460	TOTAL	949
1920-21 Rabi	1,414	1921-22 Rabi	171
1921-22 Kharif	*Nil.*	1921-22 Kharif	*Nil.*
TOTAL	1,414	TOTAL	171
1921-22 Rabi	1,215	will mature in 1922-23.	

3. The canal was maintained in proper order and silt clearance of the main line was carried out. The smallness of area during the year under report is due to very unfavourable supplies in the river on account of the paucity of rains during the past three years.

4. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1920-21 and 1921-22 is compared below:—

Details.	Demand for 1920-21.	Demand for 1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue including water rate	16,408	2,913
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc.	598	
TOTAL	17,006	2,913

5. *Khushdil Khan Canal.*—The area under crop during the year 1921-22 is compared below:—

Year and crop.	Irrigated.	Year and crop.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
1919-20 Rabi . . .	2,658	1920-21 Rabi . .	1,978
1920-21 Kharif . . .	20	1920-21 Kharif . .	16
TOTAL .	2,678	TOTAL .	1,994
1920-21 Rabi . . .	2,795	1921-22 Rabi . .	*Nil.*
1921-22 Kharif . . .	*Nil.*	1921-22 Kharif . .	*Nil.*
TOTAL .	2,795	TOTAL	...
1921-22 Rabi . . .	*Nil.*		

6. The absence of irrigation is due to unusual dryness owing to inadequacy of rainfall. The reservoir was empty on 1st April 1921.

7. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1920-21 and 1921-22 as well as the actual collections during the two years are compared below:—

Details.	Demand for 1920-21.	Demand for 1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue including water rate . . .	75,321	934
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc.	317	
TOTAL .	*75,638	934

* As verified by Examiner.

8. The total revenue demand of the year amounted to Rs. 27,357 against Rs. 1,30,154 during the previous year. The demands for the Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals amounted to Rs. 3,847 as stated above (Shebo Canal Rs. 2,913 and Khushdil Khan Canal Rs. 934). The balance of Rs. 23,510 was assessed as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Nar Nullah Canal	952
Nari Canal	22,558
TOTAL .	23,510

APPENDIX IV.

Taccavi Advances.

The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists.

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1921.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1922.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4,27,479 6 3	11,36,560 12 7	15,64,040 2 10	21,808 15 5	2,925 15 2	..	..	15,39,305 4 3

The sanctioned allotment for the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ordinary	1,10,000	0	0
Special	10,32,519	12	7

The total advances actually made being Rs. 11,36,560-12-7 as compared with Rs. 1,18,955-0-0 in the previous year. The enormous increase is due to large taccavis having been granted on account of scarcity and famine. The distribution of the advances during 1920-21 and 1921-22 over the various districts is shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act,			Agriculturists Loans Act,			Total		Difference +Increase, —Decrease.
	1920-21.	1921-22.		1920-21.	1921-22.		1920-21.	1921-22.	
		Ordinary.	Special.		Ordinary.	Special.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	35,700 0 0	17,750 0 0	1,51,109 12 0	4,040 0 0	10,750 0 0	3,01,890 4 0	39,740 0 0	4,81,500 0 0	+4,41,760 0 0
Sibi	11,200 0 0	22,455 0 0	3,900 0 0	12,110 0 0	10,685 0 0	1,04,085 0 0	23,310 0 0	1,41,125 0 0	+1,17,815 0 0
Loralai	1,100 0 0	2,530 0 0	2,800 0 0	14,570 0 0	13,270 0 0	2,14,182 2 7	15,670 0 0	2,32,782 2 7	+2,17,112 2 7
Zhob	1,920 0 0	..	17,930 0 0	20,815 0 0	20,300 0 0	1,44,047 10 0	22,735 0 0	1,82,277 10 0	+1,59,542 10 0
Chagai	2,150 0 0	8,000 0 0	49,820 0 0	7,850 0 0	2,000 0 0	38,606 0 0	10,000 0 0	98,426 0 0	+88,426 0 0
Kalat	250 0 0	..	..	7,250 0 0	450 0 0	..	7,500 0 0	450 0 0	—7,050 0 0
Total	52,320 0 0	50,735 0 0	2,25,559 12 0	66,635 0 0	57,455 0 0	8,02,811 0 7	1,18,955 0 0	11,36,560 12 7	+10,17,605 12 7

Of the total sum advanced during the year a sum of Rs. 8,000 was for special reasons, granted free of interest. The recovery of Rs. 1,22,739-9-1 principal and Rs. 1,37,227-2-10 interest was suspended and a sum of Rs. 63,707-5-10 principal and Rs. 9,216-14-1 interest were overdue at the end of the year. There were no remissions.

APPENDIX V.

Education.

General.

Owing to paucity of funds it was only possible to open one new Primary School at Mina Bazar during the year. None-the-less, the year was one of growth and development, the chief land mark perhaps being the re-organisation and improvement of pay of all teachers, both Secondary and Primary, a change which is bound to strengthen the whole educational fabric.

Primary Masters are in four grades of Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, with a selection grade of Rs. 55—1—60. Five years are ordinarily spent in each grade but a capable and energetic teacher can gain accelerated promotion. He can also qualify for the Senior Vernacular grades of Rs. 60—2—80 and Rs. 80—2—100 or for the Anglo-Vernacular grade if he passes the Matriculation. The ladder of promotion is open to all: a teacher with the power to study can rise from the Junior Vernacular grade to the M.A.

The English or Secondary Masters now have two grades (*a*) Rs. 100—5—150, (*b*) Rs. 150—10—250, beyond which are two selection grades for the Second Master and the Head Master of the Sandeman School, (*a*) Rs. 250—10—300 and (*b*) Rs. 300—25—450.

One result of these improved conditions is seen already in the better material of candidates for the Normal School of which more will be said below; moreover, the contentment of the teacher particularly of the primary school master who lives in a remote village, will be evident in his work. His position is ensured, and in due time, his fellows in other trades and services will realise that the school master's profession is not the profession of the despised and rejected; and from the view of the State's advantage, it will be proved better to have 20 schools with well paid contented masters, than 50 wherein the rising generation is committed to the care of teachers who have no hope of rising beyond Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 a month.

The total number of schools of all kinds stood at 82, as in the year before the school at Khost Colliery having been closed.

The numbers of scholars, however, rose from 3,938 to 4,149, of whom 1,475 were local Mahomedans against 1,261 in the year before. The increase took place in the Quetta-Pishin District. Sibi and Loralai Districts show a decrease. Some of the best local boys belong to the neighbourhood of Quetta. Loralai and Sibi are more backward—only the Middle Schools at Headquarters of these districts are flourishing. Education has hardly touched the remote villages.

Personnel.

M. Najam-ud-Din was acting as Superintendent and officiating in the Indian Education Service throughout the year upto February 28th, 1922. Mr. Cornah returned from the North-West Frontier Province and resumed charge of his permanent appointment on March 1st.

M. Muhammed Hassan, B.A., worked as Inspector of Schools from March 14th, 1921 to June 14th, 1921 when his sudden and untimely death occurred. M. Muhammed Hassan's services to Baluchistan and particularly to the Sandeman School have been deservedly recognised and commended. His memory will long remain as that of a high-minded gentleman and an unselfish worker.

Sheikh Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., took over the acting charge of Inspector.

The Inspectors (taken together) toured 128 days. The Superintendent visited most of the schools in Quetta City as well as in Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts.

The work generally was found to be satisfactory but many of the village schools were seen to be in need of furniture and equipment, since very little money had been available for the previous three years. At the close of the year under report the Local Government made a small grant which has been spent on the needs of primary schools.

High Schools.

(*a*) The Sandeman School, Quetta, had a year of increased numbers both in the classes and in the Hostels. The Commercial Class, which works for the Punjab University School Leaving Certificate, is attracting more and more students, many of whom, however, are hardly fit for High Class work, their main objective being Government Service, since they cannot aspire to Matriculation and further study. It is now, or it should be, becoming evident that every boy who gets through the Middle Examination cannot possibly be provided with a post in Government Service. The School Final Examination is intended to be a gateway to commerce and business, as the Matriculation is the entrance to college study.

Twenty candidates were sent up for Matriculation, of whom 11 passed; 32 were sent up for the Commercial Examination and 15 passed.

(*b*) The D. A. V. High School, Quetta, also completed a successful year. The general tuition work has improved under the present Head Master.

The Matriculation results were good: 14 candidates passed out of 19.

New class rooms were completed for the primary classes; and on the physical side, a better tone due to exercise and drill and probably to more regularity of life generally, is quite evident in this school.

Middle Schools.

Of which there are 4 are generally well housed and furnished but as the numbers of pupils are continually increasing more accommodation is needed, particularly at Loralai and Sibi.

Of the 612 pupils in these schools on March 31st 110 were "local" boys. The work is up to a good standard and in tone and discipline, there is nothing to report that is not satisfactory. In the Middle School Examination (for which class VIII in all schools sends its candidates) 113 pupils went in and 92 passed out. The first open scholarship was won by a local boy—from Sibi.

The Vernacular Middle School, Gulistan.

It has shown a great improvement under the present Head Master, M. Fazal Din, who is interested in agricultural experiments himself and has aroused interest in his pupils. In the open Middle Scholarships, this year, the best boy in the Province proved to be a Gulistan scholar equal with another "local" boy of the Islamia School, Quetta. The winning of open scholarships is sure proof that the local boy is coming into his own.

Primary Schools.

The number of which is 66, have made progress. Teaching is becoming more intelligent, the boys are healthy and well cared for—and have improved in cleanliness and neatness of dress.

New school houses and quarters for teachers were built at Killi Muhammed Yakub, Saraghurk, in the Quetta-Pishin District.

Mosque Schools.

The numbers of these schools and of the pupils they contain are never quite clear. Last year there were said to be 247 schools and 3,164 pupils. This year it is 231 schools with 2,963 pupils.

The Mosque School is a success; parents who look on secular learning as unnecessary, feel it their duty to give their sons religious instruction and there are no known cases of friction between the religious and secular branches. The Education Department sympathises with and approves of the Mosque Schools; all we ask of them is to send on to our schools any pupils whose age and intelligence show promise of benefit to be gained on the secular side. The Mosque Schools are in receipt of an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,000 from Provincial Revenues.

Bugti School.

Government allotted a yearly grant for a primary school at Bugti in 1921, a school which is being entirely managed by the Nawab. It is said to have had a satisfactory year.

The Normal School.

The increased value of stipends and the improved prospects of the service are inducing better candidates to come forward for training.

There were 9 students under training in 1921-22 most of them only primary passed men. Two were allowed to pass out, the rest undergo another year's course.

They are all boarders living in an excellent hostel adjoining the Sandeman School. They all learn Elementary Drawing and Physical Drill, and have the opportunity of taking part in games so that the general training they receive is excellent. They are not, however, over-drilled and over-worked: the time spent in the

Normal School is intended to be a time of happy freedom from worldly cares, so that the young teacher may learn and taste contentment and the benefits of an orderly life.

Girls' Schools.

The number of these is 7, the same as last year, but the Hari Kishen Putri Patshala was raised to the Middle Standard, thus there are now 3 Middle Schools for girls in Quetta.

The Fort Sandeman Girls School was not re-opened, but there is now a demand for it, the only difficulty being the acquisition of a teacher. The total number of pupils in these schools was 648 against 590 in 1921. Only 12 of this total are "local" girls.

Quetta Grammar School.

This is still the only recognised European School though the Roman Catholic Chaplain has a collection of about 40 pupils in a school of his own.

In the Grammar School, on 31st March, there were 62 pupils—34 boys and 28 girls—in the Middle and Primary stages.

The staff of the school under a European Head Master is now a strong and efficient one. The Boarding House contains 24 boarders who are well cared for. The Managing Committee of which the Political Agent, Quetta, is Chairman has worked hard to make the school efficient. Besides the grant from the Local Government, regular grants are paid by the North Western Railway, the Cantonments, and the Municipality.

Boy Scout movement.

In the course of the year the Boy Scout Movement made a good start in Quetta under the kind auspices of Sir Armine Dew.

A Provincial as well as a District organisation was inaugurated; six troops of scouts were recruited in the Sandeman School and three in the Khalsa School, Quetta. Some sixty boys of the former school troops have received the badge having passed as Second Class Scouts.

Khan Bahadur-Ainud-din Khan as Assistant District Commissioner, Maulvi Najumud-din as District Secretary and Sirdar Muhammad Ali Khan as Scout Master, Sandeman School, have shown much zeal and energy.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as they stood on 31st March 1922.

Description.	1920-21.		1921-22.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal school	1	7	1	9	
Secondary schools	7	1,681	7	*1,800	* Includes 12 boys reading in the Secondary Girls' School.

Description.	1920-21.		1921-22.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	
Public primary schools of all kinds.	66	1,622	66	1,630*	* Excludes 46 girls reading in the Primary schools.
Private schools—					
(a) Mosque schools .	245	3,134	229	2,896	
(b) Others . . .	2	30	2	67	
For girls.					
Secondary schools . .	2	210	3	349	Excludes 12 boys reading in Secondary Girls' schools.
Primary schools of all kinds	5	380	4	299	Includes 46 girls reading in boys' Primary schools.
European school common to boys and girls.	1	38	1	62	Includes 28 girls and 34 boys.
TOTAL .	329	7,102	313	7,112	

The total expenditure on education excluding expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 2,88,444 against Rs. 2,29,123 in 1920-21 distributed as follows:—

	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	1,48,286	1,96,904
Municipal Funds	18,265	18,740
Local Funds	14,103	18,296
Fees	22,282	25,571
Subscription and other sources . . .	26,187	28,933
TOTAL .	2,29,123	2,88,444

The expenditure on buildings from Provincial Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 32,112 in the Quetta-Pishin District.

Besides this Rs. 126 were spent from other sources.

APPENDIX VI.

Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening balance of the Municipal and Local Bazar Funds for the year 1921-22.

Name of fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund . . .	70,726 2 0	12,32,716 3 2	13,03,442 5 2	12,95,383 5 2	8,059 0 0
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	15,142 6 2	71,912 2 9	87,054 8 11	76,019 11 0	11,034 13 11
3. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	1,63,748 15 11	1,18,858 8 7	2,82,607 8 6	2,50,406 14 4	32,200 10 2
4. Harnai Bazar Fund	5,897 15 2	22,042 1 6	27,940 0 8	16,651 12 8	11,288 4 0
5 Loralai Bazar Fund. . . .	23,377 9 1	39,546 10 3	62,924 3 4	35,787 3 1	27,137 0 3
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . .	4,239 4 3	36,813 13 2	41,053 1 5	29,349 14 3	11,703 3 2
7. Nushki Town Fund	8,294 7 3	4,496 10 7	12,791 1 10	5,227 3 6	7,563 14 4
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	3,231 7 6	3,515 15 7	6,747 7 1	3,835 4 11	2,912 2 2
9. Ziarat Bazar Fund	...	6,318 3 0	6,318 3 0	6,021 11 0	296 8 0
TOTAL .	...	15,36,220 4 7	...	17,18,682 15 11	...

The figures, however, do not include funds invested in Government Promissory Notes and in the Indian War Loan to the following extent:—

Name of Fund.	Government Promissory Notes.	5 per cent. War Loans of 1929-47.	Conversion Loans, 1916-17.	War Bond of 1922.	4 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta Municipal Fund .	35,000	58,400	...	...	...
Sibi Bazar Fund . .	10,000	...	...	...	...
Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	39,400	20,700	7,500	...	15,000
Loralai Town Fund . .	5,100	5,100	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000	...	...	8,000	...
Boalan Bazar Fund . .	4,000	...	...	...	...

A comparison of the figures with those of last year shows that the total receipts of all these funds rose from Rs. 9,06,212 to Rs. 15,36,220 while the expenditure again rose from Rs. 10,61,857 to Rs. 17,18,683.

APPENDIX VII.

Quetta-Pishin Trade Return for 1921-22.

The Trade with Afghanistan passing through the Quetta-Pishin District is registered by the North-Western Railway Department. The figures as returned by that Department and supplied through the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind are compared below:—

IMPORTS FROM AFGHANISTAN.			EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.			
1920-21.	1921-22.	+Increase. —Decrease.	1920-21.	1921-22.	+Increase. —Decrease.	Net increase or decrease.
Quantity—						
235,385	95,996	—139,389	157,463	220,803	+63,340	—76,049
Value in Rs.—						
87,08,096	38,82,629	—48,25,467	1,01,97,187	79,22,759	—22,74,428	—70,99,895

2. The table below compares (in lakhs of rupees) the value of the trade for the last three years:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Imports from Afghanistan .	124	87	39
Exports to Afghanistan . .	106	102	79
Balance of trade against India	18	...	...
Balance of trade against Afghanistan	...	15	40

3. According to the attached abstract statement Afghanistan exported:—

	Quantity. in Mds.	Value. Rs.
Coal and Coke	20	21
Jute, Gunny bags	515	8,677
Metals and manufactures of metals . .	2	43
Salt	484	894
Firewood	500	219

and imported

	Quantity. in Mds.	Value. Rs.
Bricks and tiles	165,072	5,777
Fruits	593	23,551
Grain and pulses	60,104	7,01,379
Oils, Petroleum	351	5,538
,, other kinds	793	24,744
Ghi	97	10,571
Firewood	1,125	492
Timber	534	1,838
Wool, raw	47	3,920

But this is not the case as practically all these figures represent local trade and appear to have been included in the Trade Returns through the ignorance or carelessness of the registering officials.

4. There is a decrease in imports both in quantity and value while there is increase in exports of 63,340 maunds in quantity and decrease of Rs. 22,74,428 in value. The increase is only nominal for it contains 60,104 maunds of grain and pulses representing local trade. The chief increases and decreases are explained below:—

Decreases—

(*a*) Imports—

	Mds.	Value. Rs.
Drugs	5,303	3,36,185
Fruits and vegetables	111,446	29,32,636
Wool, raw	22,732	14,03,781

The decrease in " Drugs " and " Fruits " and " Vegetables " is due to a bad crop in Afghanistan owing to the failure of rain while that in wool is attributed to loss of a large number of sheep and goats due to a great scarcity of fodder and also to a dull market outside India.

(*b*) Exports—

	Mds.	Value. Rs.
Cotton manufactured	2,436	7,42,89(
Dyeing materials	570	1,47,59(
Gunny bags and cloth	2,020	82,37(
Leather, manufactured		62,36(
Oils, other kinds	1,711	75,416
Sugar	18,348	12,73,273
Tea, Indian	2,295	1,64,390

" Grain and Pulses " and " Oils, other kinds " represent local trade and call for no remarks. As regards other items the decrease arises from severe famine and a poor market.

IMPORT STATEMENT.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	1. Horses, ponies and mules. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Cattle . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Sheep and goats . „	...	...	1,835	4,411	...	...
	4. Other kinds . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Apparel . . . Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Arms and Ammunition—						
	1. Ammunition . Imds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fire-arms . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borax . . . Imds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Building materials—						
	(a) Bricks and tiles . No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Kankar . . Imds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Lime and limestone. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Canes and rattans . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caoutchouc . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chemicals . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Coal and coke . . Imds.	...	...	20	21	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre. „	...	...	...	...	...	...

into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1921-22.

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	310	744	2,145	5,155	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6,672	...	6,672	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	123	...	123	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	21	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	81	1,052	81	1,052	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
11	Cotton—						
	1. Raw . . . I mds.	...	...	335	6,766	...	...
	2. Manufactured—						
	(a) Twist and Yarn, European. I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Twist and Yarn, Indian. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Piece-goods, Foreign. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Piece-goods, Indian. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines—						
	1. Asafœtida . . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Betel-leaf or pan . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts not intoxicating. „	...	...	1,349	84,512	...	...
	4. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dyeing materials—						
	1. Indigo . . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Madder or manjit „	...	...	6	210	...	...
	3. Safflower . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Turmeric . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Other kinds . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain. Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Fibres, raw (excluding jute). I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—						
	1. Cocoanuts . . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. All other kinds . „	...	...	35,235	9,42,835	25	687

Into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
KULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2	31	337	6,797	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	1,260	9	1,260	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	1,046	19	1,046	...	...	...	...
...	...	164	16,694	164	16,694	...	...	...	...
...	...	84	8,414	84	8,414	...	...	...	...
...	...	85	34,000	85	34,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	822	185	5,878	1,547	91,212	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	436	2	436	...	...	...	...
...	...	79	1,219	85	1,429	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	22	3	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
284	7,922	17,896	7,64,607	53,420	17,15,151	1,708	46,802	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported during the year

No.	Articles,	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
17	Glass—						
	1. Beads and false pearls.	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other sorts . .	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Grain and pulse—						
	1. Wheat . .	I mds. 594	4,811	...	...	...	...
	2. Gram and pulse .	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other spring crops	„ 257	2,827	4	32	...	...
	4. Rice, husked .	„ 188	1,917	...	...	...	...
	5. Rice, unhusked .	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Other rain crops .	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gums and resins .	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hides and skins—						
	1. Hides of cattle .	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, etc.	„ ...	...	33	2,342	...	...
21	Horns . . .	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ivory . . .	Value ..	..	...	..	..	..
23	Jewellery and precious stones and pearls, unset—						
	1. Jewellery . .	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Coral . . .	Seers. ...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jute—						
	1. Raw . . .	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Gunny bags and cloths.	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...

into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	700	10	700	...	...	...	...
195	1,475	1,226	8,358	2,015	14,644	534	13,225	...	...
460	2,577	255	1,719	715	4,296	52	364	...	...
433	4,342	17	151	711	7,352	...	...	...	...
...	...	120	1,142	308	3,059	345	3,484	...	...
...	...	40	176	40	176	...	...	...	...
...	...	756	6,864	756	6,864	181	1,628	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	889	1,198	25,381	1,218	26,270	...	...	...	...
80	5,041	1,814	46,246	1,927	53,629	42	2,511	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	3,521	460	6,857	671	10,378	304	5,156	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
25	Lac—						
	1. Dye . . . Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Shell . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Stick and other kinds. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Leather—						
	1. Unmanufactured . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Liquors . . . Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mats . . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—						
	1. Brass and copper Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Iron . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Lead . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Wolfram . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Other metals . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Musk . . . Ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Oil-cake . . . Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Oils—						
	1. Petroleum . . Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Opium . . . Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Paints and colours . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Paper . . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...

into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valu
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27,168	...	27,168	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	312	...	312	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	2,448	17	2,448	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	1,194	14	1,194	...	...	...	...
2	43	267	7,449	269	7,492	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	53	2,126	53	2,126	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	26	4	26	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	191	6	191	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
36	Provisions—						
	1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted).	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fish, wet, salted (*Ngapi*).	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Ghi	„ ...	...	707	46,433	...	...
	4. Other kinds	„ ...	...	368	2,356	...	...
37	Railway materials	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salt	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances—						
	1. Saltpetre	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	....
	2. Other saline substances.	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Seeds—						
	1. Oil-seeds—						
	(*a*) Linseed	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Mustard and rape	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Til or jinjilly	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Other oil-seeds	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other seeds—						
	(*a*) Indigo seed	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Tea seed	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Other kinds	„ ...	...	533	19,278	...	...
41	Silk—						
	1. Raw	I mds ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Spices—						
	1. Betelnuts	I mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...

into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	296	367	24,423	1,078	71,152	86	5,741	...	...
...	...	90	575	458	2,931	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
484	894	32	60	516	954	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	337	24,995	870	44,273	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1,008	2	1,008	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	138	10	138	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
43	Stationery . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Stone and marble . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Sugar—						
	1. Refined . . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Unrefined . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Tea—						
	1. Indian—						
	Green . . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Foreign—						
	Green . . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Textiles fabrics, not otherwise enumerated. I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Tobacco . . . ,,	...	...	2,513	81,905	...	...
49	Wax . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Wood—						
	1. Firewood . . I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Teak timber . C. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Timber . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Wool—						
	1. Raw . . . I mds.	1,856	1,00,655	38,141	20,06,577	877	45,150
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods). ,,	...	...	71	1,022	...	...
	3. Shawls . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other sorts . . ,,	...	...	...	25,044	...	...

into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	308	20	308	...	...	...	...
...	...	291	5,132	291	5,132	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	131	2,244	2,644	84,149	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,929	5,656	12,929	5,656	500	219	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,312	70,136	9,758	5,15,635	53,944	27,38,153	5,654	2,97,423	...	...
...	...	1,457	3,43,256	1,528	3,14,278	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,26,536	...	2,51,580	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
52	Yaks tails . . Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise—						
	1. Unmanufactured . Value	...	...	...	68	...	...
	2. Manufactured . „	...	6,084	...	638	...	...
54	Provincial total of Merchandise. Rs.	...	1,16,294	...	32,24,450	...	45,837
55	Treasure—						
	1. Gold . . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Silver . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Treasure . Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL . Rs.	...	1,16,291	...	32,24,450	...	45,837

into Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*concld.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,080	...	10,092	...	14,240	...	4,984	...	...
...	608	...	29,004	...	36,334	...	12,764	...	...
...	1,01,746	...	21,39,813	...	56,28,140	...	3,94,302	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,01,746	...	21,39,813	...	56,28,140	...	3,94,302	...	...

EXPORT STATEMENT.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	1. Horses, ponies and mules. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Cattle . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Sheep and goats ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other kinds . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel . . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Arms and Ammunition—						
	1. Ammunition . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fire-arms . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borax . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Building materials—						
	(a) Bricks and tiles . No.	...	...	78,416	2,745	...	...
	(b) Kankar . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Lime and lime-stone. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Canes and rattans . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caoutchouc . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chemicals . . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Coal and coke . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre I. mds.	...	...	746	31,093	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	664	2,390	664	2,390	170	612	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	11,470	..	11,470	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86,656	3,032	..	*Nil.*	165,072	5,777	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	140	226	140	226	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	160	..	160	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	98	1,495	844	32,588	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
11	Cotton—						
	1. Raw . . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured—						
	(*a*) Twist and Yarn, European. I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Twist and Yarn, Indian. „	...	...	372	34,055	...	...
	(*c*) Piece-goods, Foreign. „	211	34,440	13,025	22,00,215	...	...
	(*d*) Piece-goods, Indian. „	222	36,291	12,611	20,35,392	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines—						
	1. Asafœtida . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Betel-leaf or pan . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts, not intoxicating. „	...	...	613	62,342	...	...
	4. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dyeing materials—						
	1. Indigo . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Madder or manjit „	...	...	296	4,440	...	...
	3. Safflower . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Turmeric . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Other kinds . „	...	...	205	23,782	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain. Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Fibres, raw (excluding jute). I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—						
	1. Cocoanuts . . I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. All other kinds „	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		
..	..	2	59	2	59	..	..	..	..
..	..	195	43,290	195	43,290	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	248	375	34,303	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,965	2,04,588	15,201	25,29,243	360	61,190	..	..
6	946	6,740	11,28,976	19,579	32,01,605	77	12,106	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,084	28,588	305	6,587	5,002	97,517	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	46	13,832	46	13,832	..	..	..	..
..	..	104	1,605	400	6,045	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	155	1,644	155	1,644	6	89	..	..
..	..	12	274	217	24,056	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	192	..	192	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	78	2,380	78	2,380	..	..	..	..
593	23,561	5,386	59,646	5,979	83,197	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
17	Glass—						
	1. Beads and false pearls.	I. mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other sorts	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Grain and pulse—						
	1. Wheat	I. mds. 9,491	1,06,034	...	...	...	...
	2. Gram and pulse	,, 531	8,140	...	...	...	...
	3. Other spring crops	,, 4,850	51,928	...	...	...	...
	4. Rice, husked	,, 10,355	1,45,098	...	...	...	...
	5. Rice, unhusked	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Other rain crops	,, 198	2,178	...	...	...	...
19	Gums and resins	I. mds. ...	...	17	544	...	...
20	Hides and skins—						
	1. Hides of cattle	I. mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, etc.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Horns	I. mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ivory	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jewellery, and precious stones and pearls unset—						
	1. Jewellery	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Precious stones and pearls unset.	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Coral	Sers. ...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jute—						
	1. Raw	I. mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Gunny bags and cloths	,, ...	...	1,620	39,555	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	280	4	280	..	..	..	..
2,013	23,119	27,923	2,70,941	39,427	4,00,094	..	..	..	..
6,721	56,661	2,316	20,901	9,568	85,702	..	..	..	..
12,220	1,15,227	8,073	63,827	25,143	2,30,982	649	7,139	..	..
1,004	14,962	11,324	1,58,128	22,683	3,18,188	11,645	1,68,814	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	427	2,079	..	..
..	..	31,180	2,91,187	31,378	2,93,365	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	544	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	30	1	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	123	55	1,248	1,680	40,921	183	5,510	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
25	Lac—						
	1. Dye . . . I. mds	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Shell . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Stick and other kinds. „	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Leather—						
	1. Unmanufactured Value	..	..	..	13,748	..	..
	2 Manufactured . „	..	..	..	4,84,188	..	..
27	Liquors . . . I. mds	12	1,304	..	..	..	..
28	Mats . . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—						
	1. Brass and copper I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Iron . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Lead . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Wolfram . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Other metals . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Musk . . . Ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Oil-cake . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Oils—						
	1. Petroleum . . I. mds.	125	1 946	..	..	..	..
	2. Other kinds .	..	..	726	19,674	..	..
33	Opium . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Paints and colours . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Paper . . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	20,256	..	34,004	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	960	..	4,85,148	..	..	..	..
..	..	358	1,37,668	370	1,38,972	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	1,764	14	1,764	..	..	..	..
..	..	80	3,268	80	3,268	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	44	8	44	..	..	..	..
176	2,810	103	990	404	5,746	50	782	..	..
41	1,430	1,162	34,831	1,929	55,935	126	3,640	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
36	Provisions—						
	1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted).	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Fish, wet, salted (*Ngapi*).	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Ghi	,, 22	2,203	..	..	..	..
	4. Other kinds	,, ..	..	364	3,495	..	..
37	Railway materials	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Salt	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances—						
	1. Saltpetre	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other saline substances	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Seeds—						
	1. Oil-seeds—						
	(*a*) Linseed	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Mustard and rape	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) Til or jinjilly	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*d*) Other oil-seeds	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other seeds—						
	(*a*) Indigo seed	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Tea seed	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) Other kinds	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Silk—						
	1. Raw	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Manufactured	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Spices—						
	1. Betelnuts	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Other kinds	,, ..	..	316	14,614	..	..

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	8,368	461	44,206	558	54,777	..	..	..	..
5	48	894	8,582	1,263	12,125	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	193	..	193	..	..	..	..
..	..	49	135	49	135	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	247	17,828	247	17,828	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	581	37,719	897	52,333	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
43	Stationery . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Stone and marble . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Sugar—						
	1. Refined . . I. mds.	2,908	83,269	50,862	14,74,212	..	..
	2. Unrefined . . ,,	..	..	262	7,042	..	..
46	Tea—						
	1. Indian—						
	Green . . I. mds.	..	..	1,565	86,628	..	..
	Black . . ,,	..	..	189	10,522	..	..
	2 Foreign—						
	Green . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Black . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Textiles fabrics, not otherwise enumerated: I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Tobacco . . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Wax . . . ,,	..	..	..	..		
50	Wood—						
	1. Bamboo . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Firewood . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Teak timber . C. ft.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Timber . . ,,	..	..	262	626	..	..
51	Wool—						
	1. Raw . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods). ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Other sorts . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Yaks' tails . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GUJISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,603	45,860	2,716	75,264	58,089	16,78,605	2,316	63,818	..	..
..	..	1,914	33,623	2,176	40,665	..	..	..	..
3	185	160	8,004	1,728	94,817	99	6,031	..	..
..	..	862	53,848	1,051	64,370	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,099	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	823	21,087	823	21,087	64	3,086	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,125	492	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
272	1,212	14	160	548	2,004	..	..	..	..
47	820	351	27,154	398	31,074	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	336	..	336	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLA.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
53	All other articles of merchandise—						
	1. Unmanufactured . Value	..	..	..	61,919	..	..
	2. Manufactured . ,,	..	22,472	..	13,050	..	..
54	Provincial total of Merchandise.	..	4,95,303	..	66,23,881	..	..
55	Treasure—						
	1. Gold . . . Value				*Nil.*		
	2. Silver . ,,						
	Total Treasure .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL .	..	4,95,293	..	66,23,331	..	..

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*concld.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	9,756	..	11,094	..	83,669	..	70,026	..	..
..	6,048	..	1,27,350	..	1,68,920	..	51,216	..	..
..	3,45,846	..	30,42,872	...	1,05,07,902	..	4,57,729	..	..
				Nil.					
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,45,846	..	*20,42,872	..	1,05,07,902	..	4,57,729	..	..

ABSTRACT
1921-22

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	1. Horses, ponies and mules. No.	..	4,411	..	6,648	..	..
	2. Cattle . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Sheep and goats . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Other kinds . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Apparel . . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Arms and Ammunition—						
	1. Ammunition . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Fire-arms . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Other sorts . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Borax . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Building materials—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Bricks and tiles . No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Kankar . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Lime and limestone ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Canes and rattans . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Caoutchouc . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chinese and Japanese ware. Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Coal and coke . . I. mds.	20	21	..	..	20	21
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre. I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1921-22.

EXPORTS.									
DECREASE.		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	2,237	..	612	..	360	..	252	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	33,828	..	..	..	33,828
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5,777	..	..	1,989	..	3,788	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	160
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	746	31,093	301	12,144	445	18,949	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into / exported from during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
11	Cotton—						
	1. Raw . . I. mds.	335	6,766	..	..	335	6,766
	2. Manufactured—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Twist and Yarn I. mds. European.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Twist and Yarn ,, Indian.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Pece-goods Foreign ,,	..	..	23	2,668	..	..
	(d) Piece-goods, Indian ,,	..	..	39	4,580	..	..
12	Drugs and medicines—	1,362	85,334	6,665	4,21,519	..	..
	1. Asafœtida . . I. mds	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Betel-leaf or pan . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Other sorts, not ,, intoxicating.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Intoxicating drugs other than opium.	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dyeing materials—	6	210	..	..	6	210
	1. Indigo . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Madder or manjit ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Safflower . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Turmeric . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Other kinds . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Earthenware and porcelain. Value	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Fibres raw (excluding jute). I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—	37,232	9,97,346	1,48,678	39,29,982	..	..
	1. Cocoanuts Nos. or I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. All other kinds ,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
DECREASE.		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	16	575	..	..	16	575
..	..	26,884	44,14,635	29,320	51,57,531	..	..	2,436	7,42,896
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	2,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	4,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,303	3,36,185	4,697	90,930	1,276	1,24,200	3,421	..	..	33,270
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	507	28,311	1,077	1,75,905	..	..	570	1,47,594
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,11,446	29,32,636	593	23,551	626	24,677	..	..	33	1,126
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into / exported from during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
17	Glass—						
	1. Beads and false pearls.	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other sorts . .	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Grain and pulse—	3,243	36,683	1,345	9,080	1,898	27,603
	1. Wheat . .	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Gram and pulse .	,, ..		..			..
	3. Other spring crops	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Rice, husked .	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Rice, unhusked .	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Other rain crops .	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Gums and resins .	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Hides and skins—	175	10,783	642	55,114	..	..
	1. Hides of cattle .	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Skins of sheep, etc.	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Horns . . .	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Ivory . . .	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Jewellery and precious stones and pearls unset—						
	1. Jewellery . .	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Precious stones and pearls unset.	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Coral . . .	Sers. ..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Jute—	515	8,677	156	4,225	359	4,452
	1. Raw . . .	I. mds. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Gunny bags and cloths.	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
DECREASE.		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	840	..	..	12	840
..	..	60,104	7,01,379	34,944	3,44,098	25,160	3,57,281	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	544	..	..	17	544	..	..
467	44,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,808	45,188	3,828	1,27,562	..	..	2,020	82,374
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
25	Lac—						
	1. Dye . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Shell . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Stick and other kinds. „	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Leather—						
	1. Unmanufactured . Value	..	..	..	34,560	..	..
	2. Manufactured . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Liquors . . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Mats . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—	2	43	..	..	2	43
	1. Brass and copper I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Iron . . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Lead . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Wolfram . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Other metals . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Musk . . . Ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Oil-cake . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Oils—						
	1. Petroleum . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other kinds . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Opium . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Paints and colours . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Paper . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
DECREASE.		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	34,560	..	13,748	..	..	..	13,748	..	..
..	..	..	4,84,188	..	546,548	..	..	..	62,360
..	..	12*	1,304	..	196	..	..	1,108	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	300	9,702	..	..	300	9,702
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	62	326	..	..	62	326
..	..	351	5,538	496	7,410	..	..	145	1,872
..	..	793	24,744	2,504	1,00,160	..	..	1,711	75,416
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures for 1920-21 being not available the increase or decrease cannot be worked out.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
36	Provisions—	1,165	54,826	1,131	98,971	34	..
	1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted). I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Fish, wet, salted (*Ngapi*). ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Ghi . . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Other kinds . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Railway materials . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Salt . . . . I. mds.	484	894	..	..	484	894
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances—						
	1. Saltpetre . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other saline substances. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Seeds—	533	19,278	2,993	1,05,348	..	..
	1. Oil-seeds—						
	(*a*) Linseed . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Mustard and rape ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) Til or jinjily . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*d*) Other oil-seeds ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other seeds—						
	(*a*) Indigo seed . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Tea seed . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) Other kinds . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Silk—						
	1. Raw . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Manufactured . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Spices—						
	1. Betelnuts . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other kinds . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
DECREASE.		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	44,145	466	14,114	238	2,294	228	11,820	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	53	147	..	..	53	147
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,460	86,070	..	..	199	6,492	..	..	199	6,492
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	316	14,614	1,274	58,782	..	..	958	44,168

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
43	Stationery . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Stone and marble . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Sugar—						
	1. Refined . . I. mds.	..	..	233	4,660	..	..
	2. Unrefined . .	..	..	4	63	..	..
46	Tea—						
	1. Indian—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Green . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Black . . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Foreign—						
	Green . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Black . . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Textiles fabrics, not otherwise enumerated. I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Tobacco . . . ,,	2,513	81,905	2,893	90,447	..	..
49	Wax . . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Wood—						
	1. Bamboos . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Firewood . . ,,	500	219	11	5	439	214
	3. Teak timber . C. ft.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Timber . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Wool—						
	1. Raw . . . I. mds.	47,840	25,19,941	70,572	39,23,722	..	..
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods). ,,	71	1,022	..	..	71	1,022
	3. Shawls . . Value	..	..	..	257	..	..
	4. Other sorts . . ,,	..	25,044	..	..	..	25,044

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
DECREASE.		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
233	4,660	57,689	16,67,159	74,691	2[illegible]06,299	..	..	17,002	12,39,14[illegible]
4	63	262	7,042	1,608	41,175	..	..	1,346	34,13[illegible]
..	..	1,869	1,04,465	4,154	2,68,062	..	..	285	1,63,59[illegible]
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
380	8,342	64	3,086	249	11,367	..	..	185	8,281
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,125	492	..	..	1,125	492	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	534	1,838	235	1,152	299	686	..	..
22,732	14,03,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	47	3,920	..	..	47	3,920	..	..
..	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1921-22.		1920-21.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
52	Yaks' tails— . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	All other articles of merchandise.	..	29,226	..	16,247		12,979
	1. Unmanufactured . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Manufactured . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Provincial total of Merchandise— Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Treasure—						
	1. Gold . . . Value	..	..	..	..		..
	2. Silver ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL TREASURE Rs.	..	..	..	..		..
	GRAND TOTAL Rs.	95,996	38,82,629	2,35,385	87,08,096	3,698	79,248

* Figures for 1920-21 being not available

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1921-22—*concld.*

EXPORTS.									
DECREASE.		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	61,919*	2,34,487	..	2,33,206	..	1,281	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143,087	49,04,715	220,803	79,22,750	157,463	1,01,07,187	50,742	4,13,869	2,933	26,88,29

he decrease or increase cannot be w orked out.

Report on the statistics of trade which passed through the Chagai District during the year 1921-22.

1. The total value of trade which passed through the Chagai District during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,82,43,916 as under:—

	Rs.
Exports	1,14,16,814
Imports	68,27,102
TOTAL	1,82,43,916

against Rs. 1,84,24,435 for the preceding year composed of:—

	Rs.
Exports	1,27,18,979
Imports	57,05,456
TOTAL	1,84,24,435

showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,80,519.

2. The subjoined table shows the trade figures for Persia and Afghanistan separately for each year:—

Year.	Country.	Exports.	Imports.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1921-22	Afghanistan	30,42,872	21,39,801	51,82,673	
	Persia	83,73,942	46,87,301	1,30,61,243	
	TOTAL	1,14,16,814	68,27,102	1,82,43,916	
1920-21	Afghanistan	22,07,045	21,20,258	43,27,303	
	Persia	1,05,11,934	35,85,198	1,40,97,132	
	TOTAL	1,27,18,979	57,05,456	1,84,24,435	

The table below shows the important increases and decreases in both the exports and imports:—

Country.	Decrease in Exports.	Increase in Exports.	Decrease in Imports.	Increase in Imports.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Afghanistan	..	8,35,827	..	10,543	
Persia	21,37,992	..	..	11,02,103	
TOTAL	21,37,992	8,35,827	..	11,21,646	

or a net decrease of Rs. 1,80,519 in both exports and imports.

ANNUAL TRADE RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1921-22

Annual statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles

Countries, during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORT.					
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	1. Horses, ponies and mules. No.	..	..	10	1,800	..	..
	2. Cattle . . „	..	..	81	3,888	..	..
	3. Sheep and Goats . „	664	2,390	680	2,448	..	..
	4. Other kinds . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Apparel . . . Value	..	11,410	..	1,46,398	..	..
3	Arms and Ammunition—						
	1. Ammunition . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Fire-arms . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Other sorts . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Boras . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Building materials—						
	(a) Bricks and tiles . No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Kankar . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Lime and limestone „	127	215	51	38	..	..
	Other cement . „	3	11	..	..	..	..
6	Canes and rattans . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Caoutchouc . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chinese and Japanese ware. Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Coal and coke . . I. mds.	2	3	45	79	..	..
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre. I. mds.	52	936	130	2,340	..	..
	Munj . . . „	45	540	849	10,566	..	..
	Cocoanut . . „	1	19	325	6,175	..	..

Imported into / exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from / to Foreign 1921-22.

IMPORT.									
AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	10	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
310	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,672	..	592	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	1,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Annual statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles
Countries, during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORT.					
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
11	Cotton—						
	1. Raw . . . I. mds.	..	..	121	3,312	..	..
	2. Manufactured—						
	(*a*) Twist and yarn European. I. mds.	195	43,290	938	1,99,716	..	..
	(*b*) Twist and yarn Indian. ,,	3	248	40	3,833	..	..
	(*c*) Piece-goods Foreign. ,,	1,965	2,94,588	6,719	10,24,772	..	..
	(*d*) Piece-goods Indian.	6,740	10,08,976	1,906	2,95,763	..	..
12	Drugs and Medicines—						
	1. Asafœtida . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Betel-leaf or pân . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Other sorts, not intoxicating. ,,	305	6,587	446	9,633	..	..
	4. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dyeing materials—						
	1. Indigo . . I. mds.	81	25,287	1,158	3,61,708	..	..
	2. Madder or manjit ,,	104	1,605	..	..	..	..
	3. Safflower . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Turmeric . . ,,	155	1,644	133	1,710	..	..
	5. Other kinds . ,,	12	274	5	114	..	..
14	Earthenware and porcelain. Value	..	192	..	36	..	..
15	Fibres, raw (excluding jute). I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..

imported into / exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from / to Foreign 1921-22—*contd.*

IMPORT.									
AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	31	30,290	5,54,622	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1,878	109	6,017	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	15,862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	8,414	9	913	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	11,200	550	2,20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	1,958	1,962	28,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	1,219	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	201	3,055	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Annual statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles
Countries, during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORT.					
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—						
	1. Cocoanuts Nos. or I. mds.	78	2,380	29	870	..	..
	2. All other kinds ,, ,,	4,114	41,963	336	3,427	..	..
	Almonds . ,, ,,	2	100	16	640	..	..
	Pistachoes . ,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unab . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Zira . .	20	1,600	16	1,280	..	..
	Dry Dates .	1,177	13,912	248	2,792	..	..
	Onion . .	..	..	42	428	..	..
	Walnut .	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Glass—						
	1. Beads and false pearls. I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other sorts . ,,	24	1,680	200	14,000	..	..
18	Grain and Pulse—						
	1. Wheat . . . I. mds.	14,433	1,23,326	351	2,709	..	..
	Atta . . . ,,	10,762	1,10,050	988	10,839	..	..
	2. Gram and Pulse . ,,	2,016	17,493	164	1,285	..	..
	3. Other spring crops ,,	8,073	63,827	..	..	..	..
	4. Rice, husked . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Rice, unhusked . ,,	9,497	1,23,198	598	8,410	..	..
	6. Other rain crops . ,,	28,993	2,60,871	..	..	..	..
	Dall Mong . . ,,	300	2,628	..	..	..	..
19	Gums and Resins . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..

imported into / exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from / to Foreign 1921-22—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,882	33,198	13,293	90,392	..	..	..	..	..	..
325	14,625	15,037	5,87,335	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,183	6,21,960	330	29,820	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	3,920	90	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..
295	23,600	259	20,720	..	..	..	..	..	..
820	12,300	44	560	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,286	1,14,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
484	2,872	26,108	1,76,418	..	..	..	..	..	..
742	5,486	596	4,468	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	1,118	2,997	15,584	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	146	3,503	33,183	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	1,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
756	6,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	41 22	1,142 572	..	..	..	..	..	..

Annual statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles
Countries, during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORT.					
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	Hides and Skins—						
	1. Hides of cattle . I. mds.	1	30	411	12,330	..	..
	2. Skins of sheep, etc. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Horns . . . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Ivory . . . . Value	..	..	..	..		
23	Jewellery, and precious stones and pearls unset.						
	1. Jewellery . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Precious stones and pearls unset. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Coral . . . Srs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Jute—						
	1. Raw . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Gunny bags and cloths. ,,	55	1,243	220	4,761	..	..
25	Lac—						
	1. Dye . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Shell . . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Stick and other kinds. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Leather—						
	1. Unmanufactured . Value	..	13,076	..	2,83,622	..	..
	2. Manufactured ,,	..	12,080	..	61,743	..	..

imported into / exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from / to Foreign 1921-22—*contd.*

IMPORT.									
AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,198	25,381	722	15,415	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,343	28,433	577	11,106	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
460	6,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	37,168	..	2,85,258	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Annual statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles
Countries, during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORT.					
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
27	Liquors—						
	1. Imported . . Gals.	193	35,986	650	17,496	..	..
	2. Country . . ,,	621	96,707	..	..	..	..
	3. Beer . . . ,,	239	4,975	..	..	..	..
28	Mats . . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—						
	1. Brass and copper I. mds.	49	6,384	18	2,268	..	..
	2. Iron . . . ,,	80	3,225	571	14,037	..	..
	3. Lead . . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Wolfram . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Other metals . ,,	..	..	30	900	..	..
30	Musk . . . Ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Oil-cake . . . I. mds.	8	44	..	..	..	..
32	Oils—						
	1. Petroleum . . I. mds.	457	9,822	1,860	19,062	..	..
	2. Other kinds . ,,	1,047	32,716	254	7,088	..	..
	3. Cocoanut . . ,,	6	281	..	..	..	..
33	Opium . . . I. mds.	..	..	231	9,240	..	..
34	Paints and colours ,	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Paper . . . Value	..	..	..	18,349	..	..

imported into / exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from / to Foreign 1921-22—*contd.*

IMPORT.									
AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
136	2,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
298	8,730	11	316	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	400	14	280	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Annual statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles
Countries, during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORT.					
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
36	Provisions—						
	1. Fish, dry, (unsalted or salted). I. md	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Fish, wet, salted (*Ngapi*). „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Ghi . . . „	316	20,526	102	9,624	..	..
	4. Other kinds . „	721	19,209	12	115	..	..
37	Railway materials . Value	318	3,246	..	..	..	..
38	Salt . . . . I. mds.	49	135	14	58	..	..
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances—						
	1. Saltpetre . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other saline substances. „	11	160	..	..	..	..
40	Seeds—						
	1. Oil-seeds—						
	(*a*) Linseed . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Mustard and rape „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) Til or jinjilly . „	..	..	..	..		..
	(*d*) Other oil-seeds „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other seeds—						
	(*a*) Indigo seed . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Tea seed . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) Other kinds . „	19	68	..	..	..	..
	Onion . . „	238	19,040	635	50,800	..	..
	Coriander . . „	8	160	..	..	..	..

imported into / exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from / to Foreign 1921-22—*contd.*

IMPORT.									
AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
389	24,564	36	2,399	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	575	63	403	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1,285	29	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Annual statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles

Countries, during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORT.					
		AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
41	Silk—						
	1. Raw . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Manufactured . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Spices—						
	1. Betelnuts . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Other kinds . „	237	4,550	937	17,990	..	..
	Pepper . . „	762	4,139	137	2,982	..	..
	Dalchini . . „	..	..	24	547	..	..
	Cardamoms . . „	210	28,749	..	..	..	..
	Jinger . . . „	124	3,199	..	..	..	..
43	Stationery . . Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Stone and marble . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Sugar—						
	1. Refined . . I. mds.	2,716	75,264	66,546	17,64,463	..	..
	2. Unrefined . . „	1,914	32,723	73,066	13,56,737	..	..
46	Tea—						
	1. Indian—						
	Green . . . I. mds.	..	..	7,701	5,29,700	..	..
	Black . . . „	6,740	3,07,894	27,729	14,83,999	..	..
	2. Foreign—						
	Green . . . I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Black . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Textiles fabrics not otherwise enumerated. I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..

imported into / exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from / to Foreign 1921-22—*contd.*

IMPORT.									
AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1,008	29	14,760	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	102	167	2,138	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
291	5,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Annual statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles
Countries, during the year

No.	Articles.		EXPORT.					
			AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.			
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
48	Tobacco—							
	Unmanufactured	I. mds.	768	19 434	43	994	..	..
	Manufactured	,,	57	1,653	162	3,906	..	..
49	Wax	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Wood—							
	1. Bamboos	I. mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Firewood	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Teak timber	C. ft.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Timber	,,	14	166	91	1,078	..	..
51	Wool—							
	1. Raw	I. mds	306	23,501	..	..	..	..
	Carpets	,,	48	3,048	..	..	..	..
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods).	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Shawls	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Yak's tails	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	All other articles of merchandise—							
	1. Unmanufactured	Value	..	11,994	..	2,26,028	..	..
	2. Manufactured	,,	..	86,702	..	3,53,016	..	..
54	Provincial total of Merchandise.	Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Treasure—							
	1. Gold	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Silver	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL TREASURE	Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	No.	664	..	771	..	..	..
		Gals.	1,053	..	650	..	..	..
		Rs.	1,06,558	50,42,872	1,96,645	83,73,042	..	..

imported into / exported from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from / to Foreign 1921-22.—*concld.*

IMPORT.									
AFGHANISTAN.		PERSIA.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
120	2,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,929	5,642	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,758	5,15,635	7,224	4,28,105	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,139	2,66,856	5,289	11,61,864	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,277	2,72,936	3,739	9,41,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	124	27,696	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,092	..	3,960	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	36,619	..	8,545	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
310	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51,347	21,39,801	1,11,467	46,97,301	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year.

EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

No.	Articles.		1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
1	Animal living for sale	No.	664	2,390	2,311	8,319	...	...	1,647	5,929
2	Apparel		...	11,410	...	17,208	...	...	...	5,798
4	Building materials		130	226	41	31	89	195	...	...
9	Coal and Coke		2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...
10	Cordage and ropes of vegetable fibre		98	1,495	184	3,312	...	...	86	1,817
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods		8,903	13,47,102	4,753	7,96,650	4,150	5,50,452	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines		305	6,587	170	3,671	135	2,916	...	...
13	Dyeing materials		352	28,810	448	45,918	...	...	96	17,108
14	Earthenware and porcelain		...	192	...	187	...	5	...	...
16	Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts		5,391	59,955	1,604	20,671	3,787	39,284	...	...
17	Glass		24	1,680	1	70	23	1,610	...	...
18	Grain and Pulse		74,074	7,00,893	59,621	5,52,442	14,453	1,48,451	...	...
20	Hides and skins		1	30	26	1,969	...	...	25	1,939
24	Jute		55	1,243	97	3,133	...	...	42	1,890
26	Leather		...	25,156	...	2,11,296	...	...	...	1,86,140
27	Liquors	Gls.	1,053	1,37,668	...	12,188	*	1,25,480	...	...

28	Mats	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	312
29	Metals and manufacture of metals	129	9,609	98	10,404	31	...	...	795
31	Oil cake	8	44	13	70	...	...	5	26
32	Oils	1,510	42,819	713	13,686	797	29,133	...	...
35	Paper	...	...	...	490	...	...	...	490
36	Provisions	1,037	39,735	1,116	26,671	...	13,064	79	...
37	Railway materials	318	3,246	...	...	318	3,246	...	...
38	Salt	49	135	34	94	15	41	...	...
39	Saltpetre and saline substances	11	160	...	...	11	160	...	...
40	Seeds	265	19,268	23	444	242	18,824	...	...
42	Spices	1,333	40,637	652	31,906	681	8,731	...	...
45	Sugar	4,630	1,07,987	8,237	1,85,420	...	...	3,607	77,433
46	Tea	6,740	3,07,894	1,508	84,407	5,232	2,23,487	...	...
48	Tobacco	825	21,087	1,951	37,037	...	...	1,126	15,950
50	Wood	14	166	C. ft. 514 and 6 mds.	2,500	8	...	...	2,334
51	Wool, raw and manufactured	354	26,549	329	27,435	25	...	...	886
53	All other articles of merchandise manufactured.	...	98,696	...	1,09,104	...	...	...	10,408
	TOTAL No.	664		C. ft. 514				No. 1,647	
	TOTAL Gln.	1,053	30,42,872	81,625	22,07,045	29,999	11,65,082	5,066	3,29,255
		1,06,558							

* Cannot be worked as figures for 1920-21 not available.
Net increase of maunds 24,933 in quantity and Rs. 8,35,827 in value.

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year—contd.

IMPORTS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

No.	Articles.	1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
1	Animal, living . . . . . No.	310	744	...	...	310	744	...	...
2	Apparel	...	6,672	...	...	...	6,672	...	...
4	Borax	...	...	70	2,450	...	...	70	2,450
9	Coal and coke	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
10	Cordage and ropes	81	1,052	4	72	77	980	...	...
11	Cotton, raw	2	31	119	2,293	...	...	117	2,262
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods . .	276	27,414	85	9,558	191	17,856	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines	164	13,158	408	31,433	...	...	244	18,275
[illegible]	Dyeing materials	84	1,677	113	2,284	...	...	29	607
14	Earthenware and porcelain . . .	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...
16	Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts . . .	18,848	8,24,463	10,026	3,88,053	8,822	4,36,410	...	...
17	Glass	10	700	...	...	10	700	...	...
18	Grain and pulse	2,414	18,398	190	2,374	2,224	16,024	...	...
20	Hides and skins	2,541	53,814	4,234	1,47,169	...	...	1,693	93,355
4	Jute	460	6,857	291	5,939	169	918	...	...

26	Leather		...	37,480	...	...	...	37,480	...	...
27	Liquors	Gln.	136	2,448	...	...	136 Galln.	2,448	...	...
28	Mats		...	32	...	...	...	32	...	...
29	Metals, etc.		332	10,304	38	760	294	9,544	...	...
32	Oils		10	217	10	136	...	81	...	...
36	Provisions		479	25,139	1,364	56,190	...	...	885	31,051
38	Salt		32	60	...	...	32	60	...	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances		14	123	...	...	14	123	...	...
40	Seeds		42	1,395	2,690	2,10,411	...	...	2,648	2,09,016
41	Silk		2	1,008	...	...	2	1,008	...	...
42	Spices		10	138	90	1,152	...	...	80	1,014
43	Stationery		...	...	...	560	...	...	...	560
45	Sugar		311	5,440	1,974	20,169	...	...	1,663	14,729
47	Tobacco		131	2,244	31	333	100	1,911	...	...
50	Wood		12,929	5,642	265	6,300	12,664	...	...	658
51	Wool		12,174	10,55,427	18,242	11,94,762	...	...	6,068	1,39,335
53	All other articles of merchandise		...	37,711	...	37,860	...	...	...	149
	TOTAL	No.	310				No. 310			
		Gln.	136	21,39,891	40,244	21,20,258	Gln. 136	5,33,004	13,497	5,13,461
			51,347				24,600			

Net increase of maunds 11,103 in quantity and Rs. 19,543 in value.

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year – contd.

IMPORTS FROM PERSIA.

No.	Articles.	1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
1	Animal, living . . . . No.	10	1,200	117	3,744	...	...	107	2,544
2	Apparel	...	592	...	...	...	592	...	...
11	Cotton, raw	30,290	5,54,622	2,203	43,388	28,087	5,11,234	...	...
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods . .	118	6,930	...	...	118	6,930	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines	2,512	2,48,253	258	14,282	2,254	2,33,971	...	...
13	Dyeing materials	203	3,095	...	...	203	3,095	...	...
14	Fruits, vegetables and nuts . . .	27,053	7,31,527	3,971	1,85,599	23,082	5,46,928	...	...
18	Grain and Pulse	33,204	2,29,653	...	...	33,204	2,29,653	...	...
19	Gums and resins	63	1,714	...	...	63	1,714	...	...
20	Hides and skins	2,299	26,521	1,980	78,019	...	...	681	51,498

23	Jewellery and precious stones (Turquoises)	...	6,400	15	4,500	...	1,900	*	...
26	Leather	...	2,85,258	...	...	...	2,85,258	...	...
24	Jute	...	...	1,176	24,365	...	...	1,176	24,365
29	Metals and manufacture of metals	25	596	507	18,720	...	...	482	18,124
32	Oils	...	...	165	1,524	...	...	165	1,524
36	Provision	99	2,802	1,145	1,07,151	...	...	1,046	1,04,349
37	Railway material	...	...	4	181	...	...	4	181
40	Seeds	29	70	45	1,296	...	...	16	1,226
41	Silk	29	14,760	...	...	29	14,760	...	...
42	Spices	167	2,138	...	...	167	2,138	...	...
51	Wool	16,376	25,58,665	47,739	30,50,034	...	...	31,363	4,91,369
53	All other articles of merchandise	...	12,505	...	52,395	...	...	...	39,890
	TOTAL No.	10	46,87,301	No. 117				No. 107	
		1,11,467		59,208	35,85,198	87,207	18,37,173	34,933	7,35,070

* Cannot be worked as figures for 1921-22 not known.

Increase of maunds 52,259 in quantity and Rs. 11,02,103 in value.

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year—concld.

EXPORTS TO PERSIA.

No.	Articles.	1921-22.		1920-21.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
1	Animal, living for sale . . . No.	771	8,136	1,778	1,45,368	...	...	1,007	1,37,232
2	Apparel	...	1,46,398	...	66,888	...	79,510	...	...
4	Building materials	51	38	728	536	...	...	677	498
8	Chinese and Japanese ware . . .	45	79	...	...	45	79	...	...
9	Coal and coke	1,304	19,081	...	...	1,304	19,081	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre .	121	3,312	987	17,766	...	...	866	14,454
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods, cotton .	9,603	15,24,084	8,058	13,76,713	1,545	1,47,371	...	...
11	Cotton, raw	...	...	136	6,230	...	...	136	6,230
12	Drugs and medicines	446	9,633	169	3,650	277	5,983	...	...
13	Dyeing materials	1,296	3,63,532	984	2,58,235	312	1,05,297	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain . . .	...	36	...	13,155	...	...	...	13,119
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts . . .	687	9,437	4,216	44,098	...	...	3,529	34,661
17	Glass	200	14,000	67	4,690	133	9,310	...	...
18	Grain and Pulse	2,101	23,243	39,170	3,27,613	...	...	37,069	3,04,370
20	Hides and skins	411	12,330	...	...	411	12,330	...	...
24	Jute	220	4,761	20	574	200	4,187	...	...

26	Leather		...	3,45,365	305	2,86,806	...	59,059	*	...
27	Liquors	Gln.	650	17,496	...	18,140	†	...	...	644
28	Mats		...	...	...	170	...	...	...	[illegible]
29	Metals and manufacture of metals		619	17,205	1,745	1,42,757	...	...	1,126	1,25,552
32	Oils		2,114	26,150	2,003	28,563	111	...	...	2,413
33	Opium		231	9,240	...	...	231	9,240	...	...
35	Paper		...	18,349	...	8,690	...	9,650	...	...
36	Provisions		114	9,739	2,449	24,582	...	...	2,335	14,843
38	Salt		14	58	16	45	...	13	2	...
39	Saltpetre and saline substances		...	...	25	330	...	...	25	330
40	Seeds		635	50,800	...	...	635	50,800	...	...
42	Spices		1,098	21,519	4,387	3,52,635	...	...	3,289	3,31,116
43	Stationery		...	...	114	89,600	...	...	114	89,600
45	Sugar		1,39,612	31,21,200	90,469	34,49,638	49,143	...	...	3,28,438
46	Tea		35,430	20,13,699	4,835	2,96,318	30,595	17,17,381	...	...
48	Tobacco		205	4,900	196	4,688	9	212	...	...
50	Wood		91	1,078	...	...	91	1,078	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise		...	1,79,044	...	35,43,956	...	...	...	29,64,912
	TOTAL	No.	771		No. 1,778				No. 1,007	
		Gln.	650							
			1,96,648	83,73,942	1,61,079	1,05,11,934	85,042	22,30,590	49,168	43,68,582

* Cannot be worked as figures for 1921-22 not available.
† Cannot be worked as figures for 1920-21 not available.
Net increase of maunds 35,569 in quantity and decrease of Rs. 21,37,992 in value.

General Remarks.

1. It will be noticed that exports and imports to and from Afghanistan and Chagai District increased to the extent of 36,036 maunds valued at Rs. 8,55,370 over the previous year's figures which is chiefly due to the greater demands and consumption of the accumulated goods lying in stocks at the end of the last year.

The exports and imports to and from Persia show an increase of 87,828 maunds over the previous year's figures which is due to the better transport facilities owing to the extension of railway but the decrease in the value is due to the fall in the prices of certain trade goods.

2. The Persian Customs Authorities are dealing with exports and Imports to and from Persia while the arrangements of trade with Persia are under the control of His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Seistan.

3. There is a strict prohibition on the export of coins from Persia.

APPENDIX VIII.

Mines and Minerals.

Concessions in force.

The year opened with the following concessions in force:—

Coal Mining	42 Leases.
Chromite Mining	68 Leases.

Nineteen leases of chromite each covering an area of 80 acres and above were cancelled at the request of the Baluchistan Chrome Company under the sanction of the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, and 26 leases each covering an area of 10 acres were issued in their place.

Four new Mining leases for chromite were also issued.

The concessions in froce at the close of the year were:—

Coal	42
Chromite	79

Labour employed.

2. On an average 1,592 workers including 3 women and 17 children under 12 years of age were employed daily during the year under review against 1,305 last year.

The following table shows the distribution of labour above and below ground for the year under report and the previous year:—

	Below Ground.				Above Ground.				Grand Total
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Coal Mines—									
1921	681	..	..	681	438	3	17	458	1,139
1920	507	..	..	507	406	..	16	422	929
Chromite Mines—									
1921	343	..	..	343	110	..	..	110	453
1920	276	..	..	276	100	..	..	100	376
Total 1921	1,024	..	..	1,024	548	3	17	568	1,592
Total 1920	783	..	..	783	506	..	16	522	1,305

The 3 women worked in Mr. Clement's mines at Sharig.

The 17 children worked in the following mines:—

Khost Mines	9
Baluchistan Coal Company Mines, Sharig	2
Mr. Clement's Mines, Sharig	6
Total	17

Output of minerals and their value.

3. The following table shows the output of coal, coal dust and chromite ore in the province and their estimated value at the pits mouth for the year under review and two preceding years:—

	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Coal . . .	6,663	1,44,100	3,267	70,833	5,151	91,230
Coal dust . .	22,461	3,36,261	22,440	4,84,534	37,004	5,80,269
Chromite . .	2,64,466	2,29,175	4,11,541	6,68,754	5,02,435	3,76,826

The export during the above 3 years was as follows:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	6,786	3,045	4,793
Coal dust	17,241	20,857	30,343
Chromite . . .	13,209	19,074	23,543

There has been an increased activity in the working of mines throughout the agency and this is due to:—

(*i*) the working of Railway coal mines on Sor Range hill by the original leases of the mines; and

(*ii*) greater demand of Chromite ore from Europe.

The coal mines at Duki in the Loralai District remained closed as the concessionaire of these mines has withdrawn from that portion of the country and no other arrangement could be made to carry on the work.

Accidents.

4. Seven fatal and four serious accidents occurred during the year killing 7 men and seriously injuring 4 as under:—

	Fatal.	Serious.
Khost mines	5	2
Sor Range mines	2	2

Explosives.

5. The following explosives were used in the industry:—

Gelegnite	414 lbs.
Detonators	2,351 No.
Blasting Powder	100 lbs.

Safety lamps.

6. There were 1,016 safety lamps of the following patterns in use in coal mines against 646 last year:—

Screw Locking	2
Wolf	189
Clansey	799
Davey	26
TOTAL	1,016

No such lamps are used in chromite mines.

Inspections.

7. The mines were not inspected by any officer of the Indian Mines Department.

General Health.

8. As usual malaria prevailed in Khost Mines of the North-Western Railway as well as in other coal mines in the Harnai valley 3,700 fever cases (283 indoor and 3,417 outdoor) were treated in the hospital at Khost against 2,757 (445 indoor and 2,312 outdoor) during the last year.

Nine Cholera cases were treated in the same Hospital of which 7 died. No cases of Influenza or any other infectious diseases occurred. Every endeavour is made to provide suitable sanitary arrangements in all the mining centres and medical aid was also provided either at or near the mines.

Stretchers, bandages, and other necessities prescribed in the rules were provided at the mines.

Labour and their wages.

9. Most of the labour was imported from the Punjab. In Winter there is usually an influx of Afghan labour but during the past 3 years these have found more profitable work in other districts. Local tribesmen generally engage in Chromite Mining in preference to coal mining.

The wages paid range from 14 annas to Rs. 2-8 per man a day according to the nature of the work, the capacity of the workmen and the situation of mines. Coal cutting is paid by piece work averaging about Rs. 2-8 per ton.

Prosecutions and Advisory Boards.

10. No prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act were instituted and there exists no Mining Advisory Board.

Page.

Part.

APPENDIX IX.

Judicial.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done regular judicial proceedings in 1921, as compared with the figures for the year 1920.

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
Pending from previous year .	331	445	...	...	28	59*	1	...	42	96	9	43
Instituted during the year .	4,581	5,150	177	553	189	285	8	...	3,130	3,627	151	207
Total .	4,912	5,595	177	553	217	344	9	...	3,172	3,723	160	250
Disposed of during the year .	4,452	5,088	177	553	161	298	6	...	3,076	3,658	117	245
Transferred to Jirga Register .	15	67	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year .	445	440	...	...	56*	43	3*	...	96	65	43	5

* Discrepancies are due to the fact that three Miscellaneous Appeals pending in the Sibi District at the end of December 1920 were treated as regular appeals in 1921.

The Statistics with regard to serious offences admitted to have occurred during 1921 are shown in the following statement.

The Statistics with regard to serious offences admitted to have occurred during 1921 are shown in the following statement.

	Sections of Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
		Quetta.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total. 1921.	Total 1920.	Total 1919.
Rioting	147 to 148	8	1	...	3	1	...	13	21	19
Murder	302	14	11	31	28	15	...	99	56	79
Murder attempt.	307	2	2	...	18	...	...	22	24	21
Culpable Homicide	304	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	10	12
Hurt with aggravation	325 to 331 and 333	130	...	78	51	6	...	265	78	130
Kidnapping	363 to 369	6	...	...	16	...	..	22	15	17
Rape	376	2	...	8	2	2	...	14	6	4
Unnatural Offence	377	9	1	...	...	1	1	12	4	2
Theft	379 to 382 and 401	240	74	267	126	66	19	792	603	721

Robbery	392 to 394	13	...	...	46	2	...	61	56	30
Dacoity with murder	396	4	...	2	1	...	...	7	10	14
Dacoity with other cases	395 to 397 and 400 to 402.	2	4	18	3	..	...	27	26	12
Receiving stolen property	411 to 414	106	11	2	3	1	...	123	81	117
Mischief with aggravation	429 to 433 and 435 to 440	35	1	41	61	6	...	144	153	138
Criminal trespass resulting in death	459 to 460	18	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	25
Criminal trespass resulting to other serious offences.	453 to 457	41	4	2	4	...	...	51	84	60
	Total 1921	630	109	450	368	100	20	1,677	1,227	1,401
	Total 1920	502	156	272	255	12	30	1,227	...	...
	Total 1919	351	186	483	307	41	33	1,401	...	...

APPENDIX X.

Excise.

Administration.—There has been no change in the issue price of country spirit from the Distillery.

The rates of duty levied on charas or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into British Baluchistan from British India or from foreign territory were revised as under:—

(1) With effect from 1st April 1921 from Rs. 24 and 48 to Rs. 30 and 60 per seer respectively, and

(2) From the 1st September 1921 from Rs. 30 and 60 to Rs. 40 and 80 respectively.

The duty on Indian Beer was raised from 1st March 1922 from 6½ annas to 8 annas per gallon.

Fixed fee system.—The right of retail sale of country spirit was put to auction as usual.

Advisory Committees.—Quetta is the only place in Baluchistan which enjoys the privilege of an Advisory Committee to which are referred questions connected with the reduction and location of shops, the hours of sale and other kindred matters. In other parts of the province the number and location of excise shops are, as usual, supervised by the local authorities who consult the panchayats when any change is considered necessary.

Statistics.—The following statistics are attached:—

(1) Seven Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan.

(3) A statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

There were no offences relating to cocaine during the year.

Some columns of the Imperial tables relating to the consumption of foreign and fermented liquors could not be filled in owing to there being no provision in the Baluchistan Excise Rules for the control, by means of passes, of the import into Baluchistan of foreign liquors, whether manufactured inside or outside India. The information collected from traders and others has, however, been given in the provincial forms A and B referred to above.

Number and location of Shops for the sale of Excisable articles.

The subjoined comparative table shows that there was no material change in the number of shops licensed for retail vend of excisable articles:—

Description.	1920-21.	1921-22.
(1) Foreign and fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises	26	27*
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(2) Country spirits—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	45	46†
(*b*) Outstill spirits	7	7
(3) Opium including poppy heads	41	38‡
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, charas and Ganja together).	48	45‡

* 1 new shop opened in Quetta.
1 " " " Kalat District.
1 closed in Chagai District.

† 1 new shop opened in the Chagai District.
‡ 3 shops closed in the Sibi District.

Consumption of Excisable articles.

The following table shows the quantities of the various excisable articles consumed during the past two years:—

Description.	1920-21.	1921-22.
(1) Country liquor—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (in London Proof Imperial Gallons).	49,205	46,951
(*b*) Outstill	1,908	1,129
TOTAL	51,113	48,080
(2) Foreign liquor—		
(*a*) Wine in Gallons	2,553⅝	1,991
(*b*) Spirits in do.	9,465	5,831½
(*c*) Rum (imported)	138⅝	233
(*d*) Rum (made in India)	272	505
TOTAL	12,429⅜	8,560½

Description.	1920-21.	1921-22.
(3) Fermented liquor (beer)—		
(*a*) Indian made (gallons)	59,643$\frac{1}{8}$	1,10,296
(*b*) Imported Do.	10,585$\frac{5}{8}$	9,881$\frac{7}{12}$
TOTAL	70,229$\frac{1}{8}$	1,20,177$\frac{7}{12}$
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
(4) Opium (issued from the Treasury)	20 33	18 3$\frac{13}{16}$
(5) Bhang (in seers)	1,450	1,828
(6) Charas Do.	659	597
(7) Ganja Do.	6	6

The very large increase in the consumption of beer is due to Military canteens.

Excisable Revenue.

The following table compares the excise revenue of the last two years:—

	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	15,018 0 0	18,613 0 0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits	1,43,786 5 4	1,76,086 0 8
(*c*) Still-head duty on country spirits	3,46,028 3 0	3,30,917 12 0
(*d*) Rent of Distillery	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
(*e*) Duty of Indian made Beer	84,537 11 0	1,48,890 5 9
(*f*) Vend fee on account of opium and its preparations	47,570 0 0	50,140 0 0
(*g*) Sale price of opium not given in Imperial form No. 1.	10,829 0 0	9,251 10 5
(*h*) Gain on opium	18,328 12 0	15,656 10 4
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs including Sibi Bonded Warehouse dues.	41,060 12 0	42,684 8 0
(*j*) Duty on hemp drugs	17,834 4 0	38,875 8 0
(*k*) Other items	196 15 3	58 0 0
TOTAL	7,26,989 14 7	8,32,973 7 2

The chief increases fall under (*b*), (*e*) and (*j*) while chief decrease is under (*c*).

As regards (*b*) increase is due to keen competition. As for (*e*) and (*j*) the increase is due to the enhancement of duties on beer and charas. The decrease under (*c*) is due to less consumption of country spirit owing to famine conditions prevailing in the province.

Result of the new Abkari system.—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below:—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts (excluding Distillery rent).	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	4,71,441 12 0	4,89,814 8 4	5,07,003 12 8
Expenditure (excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the Distillery buildings).	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	17,639 0 4	17,359 10 11	19,580 1 0
Net income.	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	4,53,802 11 8	4,72,455 13 5	4,87,423 11 8

The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows:—

——	Cocaine.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Liquor.
Khalat	...	...	1	1	1
Sibi	...	2	...	1	...
Chagai	...	1	...	...	...
Quetta-Pishin	...	3	3	...	2

The quantities of smuggled articles which were confiscated are given below:—

Article and place.	Quantity.			
	Seers.	Chtks.	Tolas.	Mashes.
Opium from Kalat	...	...	1	...
Opium from Afghanistan	...	2	4	...
Opium from Mastung	...	2	...	6
Opium from unknown places	...	2	1	3
Opium from Ghazni	...	10	...	6
Local Opium	...	1	...	6
Local charas	1	11	...	...
Charas from unknown places	...	12	1	...
Kandahar charas	...	12	...	...
Bhang local	...	15	...	...
Country liquor from Kalat	...	1½ bottles.	...	...
Country liquor from Quetta	...	8 bottles.	...	...

Cases against licensees.—There were 2 cases instituted against the licensees. The accused were found guilty in both of them for contravening the terms of their licenses and punished.

IMPERIAL RETURN I.—REVENUE.

Name of District.	Customs Duties.					Excise Duties.	Salt Duties.			Opium.	Stamps.			Total Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Total Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Assessed Taxes.	Forest.	Registration.	Miscellaneous.	Total Provincial Revenue.	Total Revenue of Imperial and Provincial.	Total Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Duty on drinking spirits.	Duty on tobacco.	Licenses fees for sale of drinking spirits.	Total receipts from Customs Duties.	Total charges for collection.	Total receipts.	Duty on Salt manufactured in India.	Duty on Salt manufactured in Native States.	Total receipts. Net. Salt.	Net receipts.	Impressed paper.	Adhesive.	Licenses fees for sale of stamps.	Total receipts from Stamps.	Total Receipts. Net. Imperial.	Total Receipts. Gross.	Total Land Revenue.	Total receipts.	Total receipts.	Total receipts.	Total receipts.	Total receipts.	Total Provincial Revenue.	Total Revenue of Imperial and Provincial.	Total Charges.	Net Revenue.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Garo-Hills	1,56,344-0-0	1,000	1,21,750-0-0	2,79,094-0-0	...	2,79,094-0-0	...	...	...	1,49,000-0-0	5,000	1,52,000-0-0	...	15,000	14,000	1,51,750-12-0	...	7,000-0-0	24,000	...	41,754-0-0	...	...	...	38,750-0-0	89,750	...	1,89,750-0-0	15,751-14-0	1,73,998-2-0
Khasi	25,750-0-0	...	25,875-0-0	51,750-0-0	...	51,750-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	600	52,350-0-0	...	1,000-0-0	3,000	...	6,750-0-0	500-0-0	27,000	700	35,450-0-0	5,000-0-0	40,000	4,500-0-0	...	4,500-0-0
Lushai	11,875-0-0	...	25,000-0-0	36,875-0-0	740	36,215-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	112	37,200-0-0	...	1,750-0-0	4,500	...	9,000-0-0	450-0-0	...	...	15,700-0-0	4,000	...	19,700-0-0	...	37,200-0-0
Fort Sandeman	2,437-0-0	...	1,000-0-0	3,437-0-0	19,000	17,437-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	17,587-0-0	...	...	125	1,000	2,750-0-0	...	...	...	3,000-0-0	2,000	...	5,000-0-0	...	22,000-0-0
Kalat	1,687-0-0	...	2,500-0-0	4,187-0-0	...	4,187-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	4,217-0-0	...	4,750-0-0	1,250	...	5,000-0-0	1,000	1,000	...	12,000-0-0	1,000	...	13,000-0-0	...	13,000-0-0
Chagai	6,875-0-0	...	2,750-0-0	10,625-0-0	...	10,625-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	17,100-0-0	...	...	4,750	...	4,750-0-0	...	1,000	500	6,250-0-0	2,000	500	8,750-0-0	...	34,500-0-0
Total	1,55,917-12-0	1,000	1,31,500-0-0	4,86,969-12-0	19,740	4,86,969-12-0	...	...	...	1,49,000-0-0	5,000	1,52,000-0-0	...	15,950	15,950	5,74,787-0-0	...	13,500-0-0	36,125	...	69,754-0-0	2,950-0-0	29,000	1,200	1,52,529-0-0	1,02,750	500	2,55,779-0-0	15,751-14-0	2,39,978-2-0
Total of previous year.	2,42,253-0-0	1,000	1,92,750-0-0	4,36,713-0-0	7,000	4,29,713-0-0	...	...	...	84,000-0-0	5,000	89,000-0-0	...	11,100	11,100	5,81,170-0-0	...	11,000-0-0	37,000	...	57,450	2,950-0-0	29,000	1,200	1,38,600-0-0	98,000	500	2,37,100-0-0	9,97,344-14-0	

* According to the Provincial Audit figures the total income under VI.—Stamps was 2,10,000-0-0. The revision is correct, it is not therefore entered here for 1899-00 entries but the Treasury in March 1901.

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to—, and (b) in—on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realised in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to—						Amount of duty realised in—on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
	In—	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To Sind.	To—	To—	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,947 10 3	...	...	...	...	38,947 10 3
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,947 10 3	...	...	...	...	38,947 10 3

IMPERIAL RETURN II—EXPENDITURE.

Name of district.	Salaries and Establishment.	Allowances.	Supplies and services.			Contingencies and special charges.	Refunds.	Total charges.
			Rewards.	Construction and Repairs of buildings.	Other charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin . .	9,920 11 2	1,952 9 6	...	3,455 4 11	...	2,423 5 0	1,000 0 0	18,751 14 7
Sibi . . .	2,356 6 5	1,610 6 8	15 0 0	7 3 2	...	249 15 7	51 10 8	4,290 10 6
TOTAL .	12,277 1 7	3,563 0 2	15 0 0	3,462 8 1	...	2,673 4 7	1,051 10 8	23,042 9 1
Total of previous year .	11,240 1 10	5,275 7 3	...	1,257 5 1	...	786 7 2	56 10 8	18,616 0 0

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR—NUMBER OF				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF						COUNTRY LIQUORS. NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED FOR RETAIL SALE OF							
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, i.e., rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system permanent.	Spirits under distillery system temporary.	Spirits under out-still system permanent.	Spirit under out still system temporary.	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors [pachwai, etc.] [Ordinary licenses.]	Other country fermented liquors. [Home brewing license.]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Sandeman	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..
Kalat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	8	44	2	1	6	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year	1	1	..	1	2	..	13	..	..	8	43	2	1	6	..	..	..	..

* The figures shown in previous

SHOPS AND LICENSES.

Foreign liquors Retail licenses—number for sale of									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail license number for sale of			
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms excluding canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, Dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls [including other temporary license for foreign liquors.]	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines. [Druggists' permits].	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only (Ordinary druggists' permits).	Morphia (Special druggists' permits)	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only. (Druggists' permits.)	Cocaine (Druggists' permits).
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	1	12	11	1	31	7	..	14	6	6	6	6	5	..	..	2
..	..	6	..	8	3	1	..	2	14	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
2	1	27	11	12	34	8	..	18	38	16	45	24	5	..	..	2
2	1*	26	7	15	35	18	..	12	41	16	48	24	6	..	..	2

years statements were incorrect.

IMPERIAL RETURN

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COUNTRY SPIRITS. ISSUES IN IMPERIAL GALLONS. At strength of—10 U. P.	At strength of—20 U. P.	At strength of—15 U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3, and 4.	Rates of duty. Per proof gallons.	FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. IMPORTED LIQUORS. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	LIQUORS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT TARIFF RATES. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
uetta-Pishin	36,016	3,560	..	35,802·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1,140	..
ibi . .	6,125	400	..	5,832·5	..	826	118	1,730	44	876	..	4	..
oralai . .	2,848	50	..	2,603·2	..	433	84	1,595½	..	..	..	14½	..
ort Sandeman	474	..	1,328	1,555·4	..	..	362½	..	..	..	..	..	..
alat . .	1,070	..	..	963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
hagai . .	1,377	105	..	1,323·3	..	G. B. 157 3½	G. B. 14. 1	G. B. 279 3	..	G. B. 17 2	..	..	..
TOTAL .	48,510	4,115	1,328	48,079·8	..	G. B. 1,416 3½	G. B. 578 2½	G. B. 3,605 2	44	G. B. 893 2	36	G. B. 1,158 1	..
otal of previous year.	50,343	4,870	2,245½	51,112·93	..	2,565 3½	514 5	3,472 2	129	1,388 5	27	571 2	..

IV.—CONSUMPTION.

OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS.

Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (*e.g.*, Punjab grown Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa).	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Retail sales in seers of charas.	Retail sales in seers of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Cocaine. Stock in hand at the beginning of the year in lbs. oz. grs.	Cocaine. Imports during the year in lbs. oz. grs.	Cocaine. Total of columns 23 and 24.	Cocaine. Retail sale of Cocaine in lbs. oz. grs.	Cocaine. Balance in hand at the end of the year in lbs. oz. and grs. (difference of columns 25 and 26).
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				lbs. Gls.				Gls.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.
318	..	35	120	2 10½	287 $\frac{99}{160}$	5 $\frac{14}{80}$	976 $\frac{5}{8}$	639	46	685	357	328
75	..	35	115	..	166	..	666	..	..	..	..	..
					s. ch. t.		s. ch. t.					
50	..	35	100	..	74 1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	110 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	35	80	..	45 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	18 $\frac{13}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..
233 $\frac{13}{80}$		35	..	..	13	..	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..
s. ch.					s. ch. t.	ch. t.	s. ch.					
14 1	..	35	140	..	10 9 3	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 12					
s. ch. t.				lbs. oz.	s. ch. t.	s. ch. t.	s. ch. t.					
723 13 1	..	35	80 to 140	2 10½	596 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,827 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	639	46	685	357	328
				lb. oz.								
833 4 2½	..	35	80 to 130	1 11½	659 8 2½	6 8 1	1,450 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	not available			528	639

Rates of still head duty per proof gallon are the following:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) For consumption in the Quetta town	7	8	0
(*b*) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division	4	12	8
(*c*) For consumption in all other areas	6	1	9
(*d*) For consumption by special permit holders . . .	8	2	0
(*e*) For consumption by the Indian Regiments . . .	6	4	0

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	Duty paid.			In bond.			Duty paid.			In bond.		
	From—	From—	Total	From Sind and Bombay Presidency	From Punjab.	Total.	To Sind.	To—	Total.	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Gallons.					
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,480½	...	...	...	...	...
				M. S. Ch.	M. S. Ch.	M. S. Ch.	...					
Bhang	...	...	...	21 6 8	...	21 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charas	...	...	...	...	26 13 11	26 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganja	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

IMPERIAL

Name of District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.								Number per popu-		
							Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.			Country spirit.		
	Out still system.	Distillery system.		Out still system.	Distillery system.		Out still area.	Distillery area.							Out still area.	Distillery area.	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8		9		10	11		
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	
Quetta-Pishin	..	19·5	5,200·5	..	49,001	88,081	..	3·9	1,040·1	19·5	1,040·1	19·5	1,040·1	..	10	6	
Sibi	..	..	3,925	..	..	82,440	..	..	157	..	280	..	187	..	..	30	
Loralai	2,181	..	5,344	21,000	..	60,000	2,181	..	1,336	..	1,305	..	1,505	5	..	7	
Fort Sandeman.	6,238	..	3,857	31,612	..	25,056	1,076	..	1,928	..	1,289	..	1,289	19	..	8	
Kalat	..	..	353	..	..	3,618	..	..	118	..	118	..	118	..	..	83	
Chagai	..	..	19,622	..	..	21,324	..	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	..	9	
Total	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	52,612	49,001	280,519	1,234	3·9	934·18	19·5	1,268·66	19·5	1,066·83	13	10	15	
Total of previous year.	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	61,186	33,922	291,271	1,234	3·9	957·5	19·5	1,179·5	19·5	998·7	11	15	13	

RETURN V.

OF SHOPS 100,000 LATION.				CONSUMPTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION IN GALLONS OR SEERS (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).			AVERAGE TAXATION PER PROOF GALLON OR SEER IN RUPEES (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).									Average total Excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 33 of Imperial return).
Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drgns.	Country spirit (distillery areas.)			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
							Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
12		13														
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																Rs. A. P.
2	6	2	6	29·31	·23	·93	7·39	3·12	10·51	35	107·95	142.95	..	17·87	17·87	4 7 0
..	17	..	25	7·92	·09	1·01	5·78	4·45	10·23	35	67·73	102·73	15·99	11·38	27·37	1 0 3
..	6	..	6	4·83	·06	·23	6·11	4·02	10·13	35	90	125	..	24·78	24·78	0 7 4
..	14	..	14	1·89	·06	·11	6·11	2·48	8·59	35	30·30	65·30	..	31·04	31·04	0 6 0
..	83	..	83	29·57	·44	·63	6·19	4·05	10·24	35	69·79	104·79	..	47·03	47·03	3 5 7
..	9	..	9	6·95	·07	·27	6·11	6·62	12·73	35	293·69	328·69	..	50·93	50·93	1 2 2
2	11	2	13	15·97	·19	·64	7·05	3·45	10·50	35	69·26	104·26	15·99	17·55	33·54	226
3	11	3	13	16·98	·15	·55	7·03	2·78	9·81	35	81·18	116·18	8·43	19·31	27·74	1 13 8

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1921-22.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
	QUANTITY SOLD.													QUANTITY SOLD.			
		To Licensed Vendors.						To the Public.									
		Made in India.						Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the Public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta-Pishin . .	11	71	524	7	848	..	41,366	414	2,487	54	1,832	..	5,466	1	301,048	40,855	
Sibi*	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*No separate accounts are maintained by the Licensees.
Loralai . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	24	..	66⅔	..	42	..	..	..	
Zhob	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kalat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Baluchistan 1921-22 .	14	71	524	7	848	..	41,366	420	2,511	54	1,898⅔	..	5,508	1	301,048	40,855	
Total for preceding year.	13	..	..	..	..	..	58,291	858	2,590⅔	62	2,930	..	5,386	1	3,15,260	25,284	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and

SPIRITS AND

Name of Districts.	SOLD UNDER SHOPS LICENSES.													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auctions.						
		Imported.				*Made in India.*			*Imported.*				*Made in India.*	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin . .	12	1,445	3,703	148	3,876	331	11,041	1	..	65	..	..	..	2,356
Sibi	6	108	709	18	1,145	44	848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai . . .	3	78	403½	..	1,158½		286½	..	..	..	..	..		..
Fort Sandeman . .	2	58½	85 7/12	4	200	..	14⅙	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat . .	1	10⅓	76	3⅔	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai . . .	2	G 14 B 1	G 154 B 4½	G 2 B 5	G 279 B 3	..	G 17 B 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan for 1921-22	26	1,714	G 5,131 B 3	G 176 B 3	G 6,658 B 3½	675	G 12,269	1	..	65	..	..	..	2,356
TOTAL for preceding year.	25	G 2,374 B 1	G 7,764 B 1½	G 136 B 5	G 6,759 B 2	269	G 10,247 B 1	1	3	573	..	1,021	8	3,694

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons during 1921-22.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.																
SOLD AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.							SOLD UNDER ALL OTHER SORTS OF LICENSES, *viz.*, HOTEL, DAK BUNGALOWS, MILITARY CANTEENS, OCCASIONAL BAR LICENSES.							FERMENTED LIQUORS ONLY.		REMARKS.
	Imported.				*Made in India.*			*Imported.*				*Made in India.*				
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	4	27	..	58	..	263	49	262	486	8	2,580	130	89,717	2	5,664	
2	6	101	6	471	..	24	10	5	15	..	114	..	3	..	..	NOTE.—The Indian troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 48939 gallons of rum from Rosa U. F during the year under report.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5½	42½	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	10	128	6	529	..	287	62	267	G 506 B 5	G 50 B 3	2,694	130	89,720	2	5,664	
6	G 15 B 2	G 242 B 5	..	G 1,296 B 2	..	345	70	G 161 B 2	885	2	G 1,508 B 5	..	G 45,357 B 1	2	8,316	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT C.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1921-22 and 3 previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per Census of 1921.	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.		1921-22.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(*i*) Quetta	49,001	147	43	164	48	136	40	141	29
(*a*) Quetta Municipality	27,220	128	75	140	82	113	66	117	43
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment	21,781	19	11	24	14	23	14	24	11
(*ii*) Quetta-Pishin District and other than (*i*)	88,081	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...
Sibi Municipality	6,386	...	...	1	151	...	...	...	...
Sibi District other than above	76,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	82,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	56,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	21,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat, Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway District,	3,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XI.

APPENDIX XI.

The following comparative statement showing the Revenue and the share of expenditure debited to the provincial account under the settlement, exhibits, (a) *the standard figures adopted for the current settlement,* (b) *the sanctioned estimates for 1921-22,* (c) *the actuals (provisional) for 1921-22,* (d) *the actuals for 1920-21 and* (e) *variations between* (c) *and* (d) *:—*

Receipts.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1921-22.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1921-22.	Actuals for 1920-21.	Variation between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.						
II.—Taxes on income	20,000	39,000	47,407	42,816	4,591	...
III.—Salt	2,000	1,000	185	465	...	280
IV.—Opium	6,000	12,000	9,252	10,831	...	1,579
V.—Land Revenue	9,25,000	10,79,000	6,58,590	10,91,556	...	4,32,966
VI.—Excise	2,80,000	7,03,000	8,20,955	7,15,938	1,05,017	...
VII.—Stamps	87,000	1,88,000	1,56,723	1,76,252	...	19,529
VIII.—Forest	22,000	17,000	17,229	22,543	...	5,314

IX.—Registration	3,000	8,000	6,941	8,175	...	1,234
XVII.—Administration of Justice	24,000	59,000	43,178	64,839	...	21,661
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlement	1,000	1,000	1,250	1,506	...	256
XIX.—Police	17,000	21,000	44,251	25,451	18,800	...
XXI—Education	16,000	23,000	25,247	23,723	1,524	...
XXII.—Medical	2,000	...	12,549	7,031	5,518	...
XXIV-A.—Agriculture	...	24,000	11,692	19,725	...	8,033
XXIV-B.—Miscellaneous Scientific Department	2,000	...	71	269	...	198
XXVI.—Currency	...	3,000	2,214	...	2,214	...
XXX.—Civil Works, Incharge, Civil Officers	8,000	7,000	30,714	8,582	22,132	...
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances.	3,000	8,000	8,942	8,219	723	...
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	1,000	1,000	132	117	15	...
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	7,000	4,000	3,570	8,121	...	4,551
TOTAL	14,26,000	21,98,000	19,01,092	22,36,159	1,60,534	4,95,601

Receipts—*contd.*

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1921-22.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1921-22.	Actuals for 1920-21.	Variation between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Works Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XIII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept.		67,000	2,647			
Works for which no capital accounts are kept						
XIV.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	71,000	—44,000	—15,768	1,30,044	...	1,43,165
XXX.—Civil Works Incharge of Public Works Officers.	31,000	38,000	—33	48,055	...	48,088
Total .	1,02,000	61,000	—13,154	1,78,099	...	1,91,253
Assignments.						
(1) Provincial to Imperial . .	—10,000	—30,000	—30,000	—30,000	...	...
(2) Imperial to Provincial . . .	...	11,000	2,77,403	72,993	...	...
Total	—10,000	—19,000	2,47,403	42,993	2,04,410	...
Total receipts	15,18,000	22,40,000	21,35,341	24,57,251	3,64,944	6,86,854
Opening balance	...	14,43,000	12,73,506	11,72,796	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	36,83,000	34,08,847	36,30,047	...	...

Expenditure.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1921-22.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1921-22.	Actuals for 1920-21.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	5,000	...	...	9,038	...	9,038
2. Assignments and Compensations	2,01,000	...	...	1,92,942	...	1,92,942
4. Opium	...	...	...	223	...	223
5. Land Revenue	2,33,000	3,59,000	3,31,820	3,24,020	7,800	...
6. Excise	13,000	18,000	18,433	17,042	1,391	...
7. Stamps	1,000	2,000	2,367	2,392	...	25
8. Forest	30,000	54,000	53,275	28,760	24,515	...
9. Registration	1,900	3,000	2,867	3,137	...	270
24. Administration of Justice	21,000	30,000	28,139	30,207	...	2,068
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	32,000	80,000	1,02,202	80,374	21,828	...
26. Police	6,85,000	11,40,000	11,41,580	10,10,985	1,30,595	...
29. Political	19,48,000	32,73,000	33,49,769	31,24,221	2,25,548	...

Expenditure — *contd.*

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1921-22.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1921-22.	Actuals for 1920-21.	Variation between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30. Scientific Departments	33,000	15,000	9,412	31,844	...	22,432
31. Education	86,000	2,95,000	2,35,837	1,83,716	52,121	...
32. Medical	1,23,000	3,28,000	2,64,758	2,34,997	29,761	...
33. Public Health	...	19,000	30,714	22,120	8,594	...
34. Agriculture	...	1,04,000	56,792	67,791	...	10,999
37. Miscellaneous Departments . . .	...	23,000 18,000	22,355	...	22,355	...
41. Civil Works Incharge of Civil Officers .	1,30,000	2,36,000	1,71,151	1,36,747	34,404	...
43. Famine Relief	...	...	2,69,494	...	2,69,494	...
45. Superannuation Allowances and pensions .	17,000	34,000	41,447	36,281	5,166	...

46. Stationery and Printing	11,000	[3,000	2,366	4,121	...	1,755
47. Miscellaneous	29,000	2,42,000	1,94,219	32,502	1,61,71?	...
Cost of printing and binding books	...	8,000	...	8,111	...	8,111
TOTAL	35,99,000	62,84,000	63,28,997	55,81,571	9,95,289	2,47,863
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
15. Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure		28,000	21,260			
16. Construction of Irrigation Works from ordinary revenue	1,36,000	29,000	—4,044	1,19,886	...	1,02,670
41. Civil Works	8,20,000	10,49,000	3,569	13,68,168	...	13,64,599
TOTAL	9,56,000	11,06,000	20,785	14,88,054	...	14,67,269
Total Expenditure	45,55,000	73,90,000	63,49,782	70,69,625	9,95,289	17,15,132
Provincial Share	15,18,000	24,63,000	21,16,594	23,56,541	...	...
Closing balance	...	12,20,000	12,92,253	12,73,506	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	36,83,000	34,08,847	36,30,047	...	...

Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Actuals for 1920-21.	Sanctioned Estimate for 1921-22.	Provisional for 1921-22.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for 1920-21.	Sanctioned estimate for 1921-22.	Provisional for 1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XVI.—Interest . . .	13,694	11,000	1,381	28. Ecclesiastical . .	29,637	29,000	30,364
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation.	3,669	8,000	3,219	29. Political	5,31,189	5,02,000	4,78,595
				37. Census . . .	46,584	49,000	46,752
				44. Territoriar and Political Pensions	49,468	37,000	49,037
				Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	1,294	...	...
				Civil Works—			
				Posts and Telegraphs .	10,738	...	...
				Share of expenditure on special Revenues (Civil and Public Works Departments) transferred to Imperial.	47,13,083	49,27,000	42,33,188
TOTAL .	17,363	19,000	4,600	TOTAL .	53,81,993	55,44,000	48,37,936

The assignments for 1920-21 and 1921-22 are compared below:—

	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Transfer of charge on account of Khoidad Khel Chief's Subsidy from Imperial to Provincial Revenues.	400	400
2. Remission of contributions from local bodies following the decision of the Government of India to relieve them of certain charges.	6,093	6,093
3. For the improvement of pay and training of teachers	2,000	2,000
4. For Primary Education	2,500	2,500
5. For improvements of Loralai-Killa Saifulla Road	62,000	...
6. For making up the deficiency in Land Revenue which fell below Rs. 9,25,000 during the year under settlement.	...	2,66,410
TOTAL	72,993	2,77,403
Deduct— Fixed assignment from Provincial Revenues to Imperial	—30,000	—30,000
TOTAL	42,993	2,47,403

The chief items which call for notice on the Receipt side are:—

1. The decrease of Rs. 4,32,966 under Land Revenue. This was chiefly due to the failure of crops and remissions sanctioned in large number on account of Famine prevailing in the Agency.

2. The increase of Rs. 1,05,017 under Excise. This was chiefly due to enhancement in the rates of duty on beer and hemp drugs.

3. Decrease of Rs. 1,43,165 under works for which capital accounts are kept and those for which no capital accounts are kept. This is due to the fact that the accounts from October 1921 to March 1922 have not been adjusted by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

On the expenditure side the figures showing substantial variations are:—

1. Refunds and Drawbacks.
2. Assignments and Compensations.

} The decrease of Rs. 9,038 and Rs. 1,92,942 are due to change in classification according to which the charges on these accounts are now shown under the head to which they belong.

3. Increase of Rs. 24,515 under Forest. This was chiefly due to the improvement and extension of forests on a large scale in the year under report.

4. Increase of Rs. 1,30,594 under Police. Due to expenditure on Anti-Bolshevik work and to increases sanctioned in the pay of the force.

5. Increase of Rs. 2,25,548 under Political. This was chiefly due to the creating of temporary appointments for Political and Administrative work, the cost of Sarhad Levy Corps and general revision of establishments.

6. Decrease of Rs. 1,02,670 under Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure and Construction of Irrigation Works. This is due to the fact that the Accountant General, Central Revenues, Calcutta, has not adjusted the accounts from October 1921 to March 1922.

7. Decrease of Rs. 13,64,599 under Civil Works Incharge of Public Works Officers. This also is due to the fact that the Accountant General, Central Revenues, Calcutta, has not adjusted the accounts from October 1921 to March 1922.

APPENDIX XII.

Veterinary.

Control.—K. B. S. G. Haji held veterinary charge of Baluchistan from 1st to 29th April 1921, when under orders from the Government of India, Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, I.C.V.D., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, took over charge and held it in addition to his own duties upto the end of the year.

Contagious Diseases.—The subjoined table compares the seizures and deaths from contagious diseases:—

Equines.

Name of disease.	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Mange	9	...	...	...
Strangles	12	...	2	...
Glanders	1*	...	...	...
Piroplasmosis	1	...	...	...

* The actual was destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

Bovines.

Name of disease.	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Rinderpest	7,382	3,329	286	126
Foot and mouth disease	1,547	46	80	...
Other contagious diseases	3	...	...	...

Others.

Name of disease.	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anthrax	961	751	47	47
Scab	1,003	125	59	19
Wire Worm	100	30	60	15
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	370	234	111	111
Foot and Mouth Disease .	425	35	...	...
Rinderpest	180	62	...	...
Sheep Pox	132	8	19	7
Liver fluke	328	58	330	115
Mange in Camels . . .	...	...	461	84
Other contagious diseases .	190	6	35	21

The decrease in the number of attacks and deaths is due partly to the fact that contagious diseases, especially rinderpest, were not so rife as in previous year and partly to these diseases not being fully reported.

Preventive Inoculation.—Five hundred and forty-one heads of cattle were inoculated against rinderpest. Thirteen animals died before inoculation but no deaths occurred after the date of inoculation.

Tours and Inspection.—Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom toured in Baluchistan for 17 days. He inspected the Veterinary dispensaries at Quetta, Sibi, Pishin and Mohabatpur. The Veterinary Assistants visited 89 villages and treated 589 animals for contagious and 54 for non-contagious diseases and performed 1 castration while on tour.

Dispensaries.—Six veterinary dispensaries were working during the year. The total number of animals treated at dispensaries during the year was 9,986 against 8,061 in the previous year while medicines and advice were given to the owners of 596 animals which were not brought to the dispensaries for treatment as against 506. Ninety-five animals were also castrated against 93 in 1920-21.

Cattle Show.—The Sibi cattle show was held in February 1922. Five hundred and one animals were exhibited and competed for prizes. A sum of Rs. 530 and a silver medal were awarded.

Expenditure.—The cost of the department to the province during the year under report was Rs. 24,955 as against 29,267 in the preceding year. This sum does not include Rs. 1,446-5 spent on the tuition and training of veterinary students in the Civil Veterinary College at Lahore.

APPENDIX XIII.

Horse Breeding (Provincial).

1. *Demand for the services of pony stallions.*—There was a good demand both in Baluchistan and Sind, the average number of mares covered per stallion was—

Baluchistan . . .	54·77 against 68·4 in 1920-21.
Sind	55·4 against 66·1 in 1920-21.

Coverings.

The number of mares covered during the year under report was 910 against 1,003 the previous year.

For Baluchistan . .	356 against 342 in 1920-21.
For Sind	554 against 661 in 1920-21.

2. *Stallions.*—Three provincial stallions were purchased during the year under report by the Baluchistan province, *viz.*:—

1. Meadow Arab.
2. Maharaj 11 Kathiawari.
3. Manek Kathiawari.

3. *Foaling results.*—1,003 mares were covered last year. The result of these coverings is as under:—

——	Foals born.	Not held.	Not known.	TOTAL.
Baluchistan	44	88	210	342
Sind	116	181	364	661
TOTAL .	160	269	574	1,003

4. *Fairs and Shows.*—Peshin Show in Baluchistan was not held on account of famine conditions prevalent.

5. *General Remarks.*—The administration of the breeding operations in Baluchistan and Sind by the Army Remount Department was handed over to the Political and Civil Departments of these provinces on the 1st April 1922 in accordance with the proposal set forth in letter No. 32041-1 (Q. M. G. 10), dated the 27th January 1922 from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Statement showing the number of mares covered by Provincial and District Local Board pony stallions in the Baluchistan Area during the year 1921-22.

Name of stallion.	Breed.	NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.						
		Quetta-Pishin.	Kalat.	Sibi.	U. S. F.	Sukkur.	Larkana.	TOTAL.
Baluchistan.								
Baluchistan . .	Arab	10	..	38	..	..	..	48
Mamoodia . .	Arab	11	..	32	..	..	..	43
Kerchief Kathiawari		..	..	92	4	..	..	96
Pearl King . .	Arab.	11	..	22	..	..	..	33
Tehorlu . .	Arab	14	..	33	..	..	..	47
Meadow . .	Arab	..	..	33	..	..	..	33
Maharaj II Marwari		..	..	25	..	..	..	25
Manek do.		..	..	31	..	..	..	31
TOTAL BALUCHISTAN		46	..	306	4	..	..	356
Sind.								
Angle . . .	Arab	..	..	..	85	..	..	85
Baz . . .	Sangri	..	..	..	101	..	..	101
Marmot . .	Marwari	..	..	..	94	..	..	94
New Castle . .	Arab	..	..	..	82	..	..	82
Laffy . . .	Arab	..	..	..	..	36	..	36
Mars . . .	Marwari	..	..	..	..	95	..	95
Talisman . .	Arab	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
Troubadour . .	Arab	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Bahadur . .	Arab	..	..	..	..	..	31	31
Haji Baba . .	Arab	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
TOTAL SIND .		..	..	..	312	161	81	554
GRAND TOTAL .		46	..	306	316	161	81	910

APPENDIX XIV.

Horse Breeding (Imperial).

Officers.

Major E. R. Hagger was Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts of the Baluchistan and Sind-Rajputana Districts for the year under report.

He had, in addition, to carry out the duties of the District Remount Officer from 1st April 1921 until 10th November 1921.

Captain B. C. Waller reported his arrival in this Area on 11th November 1921 and took over charge of the duties of District Remount Officer from the same date leaving this Area again on transfer to the Amritsar Area on the 28th April 1922.

Inspections and official visits.

No Inspecting Officers visited the Area during the year under report.

Demand for the services of stallions.—The demands for the services of Imperial Stallions have been few and were less than for the previous year.

Below is shown the number of coverings:—

	By Horses.	By Donkeys.
1920-21	240	414
1921-22	163	324
Decrease	77	90

Remounts purchased.

The following were purchased:—

For the Army Remount Department.	5 young stock horses. 5 young stock mules.
By Indian Cavalry	*Nil.*
By Indian Police	33 Remounts.

Fairs and shows.

Owing to famine conditions prevalent in Baluchistan the Quetta Horse Show was not held.

Sibi.

It is regrettable to note that there has been a gradual decrease in exhibits during the past three years, *i.e.*—

	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	TOTAL.
1919-20	192	159	64	415
1920-21	181	99	54	334
1921-22. . . .	165	85	43	293

The number of good brood mares were very small and also good young stock were very scarce, though a few of the best breeders still keep up a fairly high standard.

Western India Turf Club Premiums.

13 Western India Turf Club Premiums each to the value of Rs. 150 were allotted. Of these 11 each to the value of Rs. 150 and 2 each to the value of Rs. 100 were awarded.

Diseases.

The Area has had a clean bill of health.

Touring.

District Remount Officer Captain B. C. Waller toured in Sibi, Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Larkana Districts during the cold weather.

Collections of mares were made and stallion stables were inspected.

General Remarks.

It seems unnecessary for me to make any remarks. The conduct of breeding operations in the Baluchistan Area by the Army Remount Department was proposed to be discontinued in letter No. 32041-1 (Q. M. G. 10), dated the 27th January 1921; from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Imperial stallions were, however, not withdrawn until the 25th March 1922 by which date all had been transferred to the Multan Area, except "Autocrat" T. B. A. who was given to the Baluchistan Agency and "Alaric" Arab who was sold to the above.

All District establishment were also transferred to the Multan Area by the 30th April 1922.

Abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by Imperial horse and donkey stallions in the Baluchistan Area during the year 1921-22.

District.	Number of mares covered by		
	Horse stallions.	Donkey stallions.	
		Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Baluchistan.			
uetta-Pishin	48	2	40
alat	...	...	...
ibi	47	27	43
Total Baluchistan	95	29	83
Sind.			
pper Sind Frontier	47	41	24
ukkur	21	17	11
arkana	...	119	...
Total Sind	68	177	35
GRAND TOTAL	163	206	118
		324	

APPENDIX XV.

Public Works Department.

I.—Introductory.

1. All Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Baluchistan District, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military works in the Province are carried out by the Agency of the Military Works Services except in the case of a few works and repairs carried out by Civil Officers in outlying Districts.

2. Colonel L. H. Close, C.M.G., held charge of the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department, throughout the year.

II.—41.—Civil Works Imperial.

The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, for outlay on the Post and Telegraph Buildings in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 7,209. Actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,440 as detailed below:—

	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Minor Works	1,813	1,783
(*ii*) Repairs	3,972	3,337
(*iii*) Establishment	1,334	1,244
(*iv*) Tools and Plant	90	76
Total	7,209	6,440

II.—45.—Civil Works Special Revenues.

1. The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 10,49,000 but this was finally increased to Rs. 13,25,000 by additions to and withdrawals from the amounts originally sanctioned. This sum includes Rs. 96,000 set aside for expenditure in England.

The following table shows the amounts of grants and expenditure:—

Departmental Heads.	Original Budget grant for 1921-22.	Revised or Final grant for 1921-22.	Probable outlay during 1921-22.	Actual outlay during 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works { Major Works	5,49,000	3,65,507	5,08,325	8,15,343
Original Works { Minor Works	68,000	1,85,201		
Repairs	2,80,000	5,64,444	5,42,368	3,24,537
Establishment . . .	1,43,000	1,95,895	2,06,676	2,28,790
Tools and Plant . . .	9,000	13,953	12,855	14,872
Suspense	...	...	—4,207	...
Total .	10,49,000	13,25,000	12,66,017	13,83,542

2. LIST OF WORKS UNDERTAKEN.

(A) Civil Buildings.

(i) *Administration.*

The following works were carried out during the year:—

(1) Providing furniture for the Political Rest House at Sibi.

(2) Providing Heating and Domestic Hot Water Supply for Quetta Residency.

These works were in progress from 1920-21 and were completed during the year.

The following works in progress from 1920-21 remained in progress at the close of the year:—

(1) Constructing 15 quarters for Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's office clerks at Sibi.

(ii) *Police including Zhob Militia Levies, etc.*

The following works commenced during the year remained in progress at the close of the year:—

(1) Constructing Police Barracks at Sibi.

(2) Additions and alterations to New Police Lines, Quetta.

The work of providing additional accommodation for Police in Zhob in progress from 1917-18 was completed during the year.

(iii) Medical.

The work of installing an X-Ray apparatus in the Civil Hospital, Quetta, commenced during the year remained in progress at the close of the year.

The work of building Zanana Hospital at Loralai in progress from 1919-20 remained in progress at the close of the year.

(iv) General.

The work of additions and alterations to Stallion stables at Barkhan in progress from 1920-21 was completed during the year.

(B) COMMUNICATIONS.

The following roads in progress from 1919-20 were completed during the year:—

(1) Improvements to Smallan-Ziarat Road.
(2) Improvements to Kach-Ziarat Road.
(3) Metalling certain portion of Kach-Ziarat Road mile 32-56 (in progress from 1918-19).
(4) Pacca repairs and improvements to Kach-Ziarat Road.
(5) Constructing a cart road from Loralai to Killa Saifulla.
(6) Constructing a new Circular Road at Quetta.

The work of "Constructing the Duki-Barkhan Road" commenced during the year remained in progress at the close of the year.

(C) MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Water Supplies.

The following works commenced during the year remained in progress at the close of the year.

(*i*) Deep Well Boring, Quetta.
(*ii*) Constructing additional Reservoir at Fort Sandeman.

In the Deep Well Boring operations a 4½ inches bore was commenced in April near the Gowal-Mandi, Quetta. At the present time this bore is 600 feet down but there is as yet no sign of water. Work is in progress. Arrangements have been made for sinking a deep artesian bore. The plant which has been obtained from England is being assembled near the 4½ inches bore. This will be carried down to 3,000 feet if it is necessary to go to such a depth to determine the level of the artesian supply.

3. WORKS IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

(*i*) A sum of Rs. 96,554 was spent by the Civil Officers on works and repairs as detailed below from the funds provided in

the Civil Department Budget of the Baluchistan Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 12,66,017 mentioned in paragraph 1, Part III, above.

Name of Civil Officers.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin .	5,470	16,447	21,917
2. Political Agent, Sibi . .	14,008	10,988	24,996
3. Political Agent, Loralai . .	...	15,550	15,550
4. Political Agent, Zhob . . .	9,285	8,887	18,172
5. Political Agent, Chagai . .	954	1,906	2,860
6. Political Agent, Kalat . . .	10	540	550
7. Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	5,600	6,609	12,209
8. Superintendent, Jail, Quetta .	...	300	300
TOTAL .	35,327	61,227	96,554

(*ii*) The following amounts were allotted to the Civil Officers from the Public Works Department Budget to carry out works and repairs in charge of Public Works Department Officers in terms of Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 139-E. A., dated 11th March 1921, and the expenditure actually incurred by them is noted below:—

Name of Officer.	ALLOTMENT.				EXPENDITURE.			
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	1,09,866	10,000	3,700	500	1,00,510	6,255	6,223	..
2. Political Agent, Kalat.	2,600	..	..	..	2,600	..	91	..
3. Political Agent, Sibi.	7,991	12,979	825	40	7,754	12,814	3,071	..
4. Political Agent, Loralai.	7,220	12,400	1,200	100	2,112	10,598	986	88
5. Political Agent, Chagai.	200	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	1,27,877	35,379	5,725	640	1,12,976	29,667	10,371	88

This allotment and expenditure is included in the figure shown in paragraph 1, Part III, above.

4. REVENUE.

The receipts chiefly comprise rents of Buildings and include one large item of Rs. 40,000 realized during the year on account of Bungalow No. 16 at Quetta sold to the Imperial Bank. The total amount realized during the year was Rs. 74,913 against Rs. 48,055 for the previous year.

The net increase is due to:—

(*i*) Reductions in recoveries of rent outstanding at end of 1919-20 having been recovered in 1920-21.

(*ii*) A realization of Rs. 40,000 on account of the sale of the Building mentioned above.

5. FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

No work has been done as chargeable to Public Works Department Budget for 1921-22. Some works have been done chargeable to Civil Department Funds under the supervision of the (Public Works Department) Military Works Services Subordinates without any charges being made for supervision but in some cases travelling allowance expenses have been paid by the Civil Department.

6. EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT FARMS.

Nil.

7. CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

The following works of some importance were carried out during the year:—

(*i*) Maintenance of certain roads in Kalat State mile 20-21.

(*ii*) Remetalling mile 27¼ to 28¼ Mastung-Kalat Road.

(*iii*) Collecting metal on Brewery Road from Brewery to Brewery Bridge.

(*iv*) Maintenance of certain Mastung-Kalat Roads in the Kalat State for 1921-22.

(*v*) Remetalling bad pieces of road at mile 29-30 Quetta-Mastung.

(*vi*) Repairs to certain Segregation Camp buildings at Hirok.

(*vii*) Maintenance of Chaman Bazaar roads, drains, culverts and fencing at Chaman.

(*viii*) Providing piped water supply for State Motor Garages at Mastung.

(*ix*) Widening and improving Zaraband-Gani-Oba Road mile 5-7.

Items (*i*), (*ii*) and (*v*) in progress from 1920-21 were completed during the year. Items (*iii*), (*iv*), (*vi*), (*viii*) and (*ix*) were

commenced and completed during the year. Item (*vii*) commenced during the year remained in progress at close of the year.

8. GENERAL.

The increased volume of military wheeled traffic and the number of motor cars now using the roads make it imperative that funds for widening and improving them should be provided on a far more liberal scale than heretofore.

The situation as regards roads was saved from disaster at the last moment by two special contributions made by the Government of India late in the year to meet flood damages, one of Rs. 2 lakhs and the other of Rs. 50,000.

The repair grants for Civil Buildings have now been inadequate for several years.

IV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works.

Capital Outlay.

The capital outlay (direct and indirect) on the Minor Irrigation Works which were in operation at the end of the year was Rs. 45,19,027. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 35,828 for direct charges only and was incurred as follows:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Shebo Canal	11,689
(*ii*) Khushdil Khan Canal	5,037
(*iii*) Nar Nullah Canal	*Nil.*
(*iv*) Nari Canal	19,102
TOTAL	35,828

The main works constructed on these canals were as follows:—

(*i*) Improvements to Sheboo headworks.

(*ii*) Alteration to subordinates' quarters at Saranan.

(*iii*) Construction of a cattle pound at Malezai.

(*iv*) Raising and strengthening Marginal embankment Khushdil Khan Band.

(*v*) Raising Nari Canal Head Works and providing a sill wall to grating at canal head.

(*vi*) Laying a new line of simplex sheet piling in Nari river on the upstream side of the weir.

(*vii*) Renewing Nari Weir flooring.

Nature of season.

The rainfall during the periods of Rabi and Kharif crops was less than that of the previous year and was about 83 per cent. below normal.

Area Irrigated.

The area irrigated and matured compares as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year and triennium:—

Area.	Average of 3 years ending 1920-21.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Area irrigated	24,693	25,839	20,627
Area remitted and failed crops . .	6,445	6,480	7,531
Area matured	18,248	19,359	13,096

Decreases in Irrigated Area occurred on all the canals. The following table gives details of decreases this year as compared with figures for 1920-21:—

Canal.	Area irrigated. Decrease acres.
Sheboo Canal	247
Khushdil Khan Canals	2,823
Nari Canals	2,142
TOTAL .	5,212

This decrease was due to deficiency of water supply on account of paucity of rainfall.

Financial results.

Gross receipts from all sources, working expenses and the net Revenue earned by the working of canals compare as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year and triennium:—

	Average for 3 years ending 1920-21.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts (direct and indirect) .	99,002	1,29,926	27,357
Working expenses (direct and indirect)	45,298	46,979	49,022
Net revenue . .	53,704	82,947	—21,665

There was a decrease of Rs. 1,04,612 in the net revenue as compared with the figures for 1920-21.

General remarks.

Owing to constant floods in the Nari river it was not possible to complete the works on the Nari weir during the working season 1921-22.

The estimated average value of the crops raised on all canals which are under the control of the Irrigation Branch was Rs. 4,73,493 against Rs. 9,67,839 in the previous year. The length of open channels under the control of Irrigation Branch was 118½ miles, *viz.*, 18½ miles of canals and 100 of distributaries.

V.—Administrative Report of the Canals in Baluchistan for the year 1921-22.

Sheboo Canal.

1. *Capital account.*—The expenditure (both direct and indirect) amounted to Rs. 12,204 and the chief works on which expenditure was incurred were as follows:—

Improvements to Sheboo Head Works.

Alterations to subordinates quarters at Saranan.

2. *Maintenance and repairs.*—The expenditure incurred was Rs. 19,722 against Rs. 12,907 spent in the previous year. The chief works on which expenditure was incurred during the year under review were:—

Ordinary maintenance charges.

Silt clearance Sheboo Canal Main Line.

3. The following table compares the Irrigation of the year under review with the Irrigation of the three preceding years:—

Crop.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Kharif	138	35	48	*nil.*
Rabi	1,612	1,416	1,414	1,215
Total .	1,750	1,451	1,462	1,215

This year's small area is due to the largely decreased supplies in the river due to a deficiency of rainfall during the past three years. In the winter months of the year under review the supplies in the river were much more favourable and the irrigated area for 1922-23 will be considerably increased.

The area matured during the year was 171 acres and the failed area was 1,044 acres. The chief causes of failure were due to bad methods of cultivation and deficiency of water.

4. Realization (direct and indirect) amounted to Rs. 2,913 against Rs. 17,006 in the previous year. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 19,722 and caused a deficit of Rs. 16,809. Last year's surplus was Rs. 4,099.

5. There was no rainfall in the canal area in the Kharif and Rabi crop periods. The average rainfall for the preceding 21 years is 8·57 inches per annum.

6. The canal was originally designed for clear water supplies but these have gradually decreased on account of extensions of Irrigation higher up the river. Consequently the system has to depend on flood supplies during the winter months. Floods in the river last for a very short time and the supplies have therefore to be diverted into the canal as speedily as possible and have to be stored in the four tanks at Saranan. Silt clearance of the canals is necessary at frequent intervals and the following works are under contemplation to reduce its cost:—

(*i*) Increasing the water way of the syphons at R. D. 1850 and 5100 by dismantling the existing masonry arches and putting in ferro concrete slabs instead.

(*ii*) Remodelling Batazai branch with the object of running bigger supplies into it so as to fill tanks 1 and 2 as expeditiously as possible.

Khushdil Khan Canal.

1. *Capital account.*—The expenditure under this Head which amounted to Rs. 5,265 was incurred on the following works:—

CATTLE POUND AT MALAZAI.

Raising and strengthening Khushdil Khan Marginal Bund.

2. *Maintenance and repairs.*—Expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,209 against Rs. 13,168 spent in the previous year and the amount was spent on ordinary annual maintenance charges.

3. The following table compares the Irrigation of the year under review with the Irrigation of the three preceding years:—

Crop.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Kharif	259	36	28	*nil.*
Rabi	1,594	4,753	2,795	*nil.*
TOTAL	1,853	4,789	2,823	*nil.*

The absence of Irrigation is due to unusual dryness owing to the inadequacy of the rainfall. The reservoir was empty on 1st April 1921; during August 1921 there were good rains and 63 million C.ft. of water were stored in the reservoir. This water was let out for Rabi sowings in October 1921 and the reservoir was again practically dry during December 1921. In the winter months of the year under report there were very good rains and the reservoir gauge on 31st March 1922 was 33·05=860 millions C.ft. capacity. The rainfall was most favourable for 'Khuskaba' (rain sown) cultivation and about 2,500 acres have been sown. These will be matured from canal water; but the water rates are not collected until the following financial year.

4. Realization (direct and indirect) amounted to Rs. 934 against Rs. 75,638 in the previous year. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 5,265 and caused a deficit of Rs. 4,331. Last year's surplus was Rs. 62,470.

5. The rainfall in the Khushdil Khan Reservoir area averaged 0·43 inches in Kharif crop period and 1·09 inches in the Rabi crop period against *nil* and 6·21 inches in the previous year. The total for the year was 1·52 inches against 6·21 inches in the previous year and against the average of 8·22 inches for the preceding 22 years.

Nar Nullah Reservoir.

1. The Government of India accepted the proposal of the Local Government to keep the Nar Nullah works under observations for a further period of 2 years.

2. The reservoir was empty on 1st April 1921. During July there was some rain in the catchment and 10·43 millions C.ft. of water were stored in the reservoir. This water was sold to the Cantonment authorities and the reservoir was again dry during December 1921. In the winter months of the year under report there were very good rains and the reservoir gauge on the 31st March 1922 was 23·40 feet=43·72 millions C.ft. capacity.

3. Realizations direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 952 against Rs. 1,542 in the previous year. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,100 and resulted in a deficit of Rs. 148 against last year's deficit of Rs. 2,688.

4. This system will be kept under observation for a further period of 1 year. A careful watch is being kept on the supplies stored and a further report as to the advisability or otherwise of maintaining the scheme will be made early next year. It seems probable that the original survey was incorrect.

Nari Canal.

1. *Capital account.*—The expenditure both direct and indirect amounted to Rs. 20,026. The chief works on which expenditure was incurred were:—

. Raising Nari canal Head Works and providing a sill wall to grating at the canal Head.

Laying a new line of simplex sheet piling and renewing Nari weir flooring.

2. *Maintenance and repairs.*—The amount spent under this Head was Rs. 15,991 as compared with Rs. 16,674 in the previous year.

3. *Irrigation.*—The following table compares the Irrigation of the year under review with the Irrigation of the three preceding years:—

Crop.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Kharif	4,666	5,201	5,313	5,255
Rabi	13,831	14,701	16,241	14,157
TOTAL .	18,497	19,902	21,554	19,412

The area matured during the year was 12,925 acres, which means that the failure was 6,487 acres or 33·4 per cent. The chief causes of failure were bad methods of cultivation and deficiency of water.

4. *Financial results based on collections.*—The gross revenue realized during the year was Rs. 22,558 against Rs. 35,740 in the previous year. The corresponding working expenses were Rs. 15,991 and Rs. 16,674; thus the operations of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 6,567 as against last year's surplus of Rs. 19,066.

5. *Rainfall.*—The mean rainfall over the Nari canal area was 1·13 inches in the Kharif and 0·20 inches in the Rabi making a total of 1·33 inches for the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 0·17 inches, 1·09 inches and 1·26 inches. The average rainfall for the preceding 21 years was 6·20 inches.

6. *Comparison of water supplies.*—The average daily discharge of the canal during each month of the year as compared with that during the previous year is given in the table below:—

Month.	Average daily supply, 1920-21.	In cusecs, 1921-22.
1921—		
April	87	60
May	82	60
June	100	61
July	99	106
August	81	109
September	93	100
October	77	81
November	72	96
December	71	121
1922—		
January	74	121
February	67	132
March	62	74
TOTAL	965	1,121
Average	80	93

7. *Agricultural and other conditions.*—The canal was closed as follows:—

7th to 9th May on account of weed clearance.

4th to 8th August, damage to Head Works through heavy rains.

16th to 18th August silt clearance.

15th to 17th October on account of damage to the weir.

25th and 26th December on account of no demand.

Extraordinary heavy floods came down the river during August and October. The flood of August 1921 rose 3 feet above the highest maximum recorded level and over-topped the wing walls of the canal Head Regulator. Much water rushed into the canal and caused some breaches in the distributaries. The pitching at

the sides as well as some wing walls were damaged. In October 1921 there was another big flood in the river which caused a deep scour in the up stream flooring of the weir, a 57 feet length of it was washed away. Three of the weir shutters were also carried away. The total cost of the damage is Rs. 29,014. This is being repaired.

8. *Nature and scope of contemplated new works.*—The weir flooring has been much worn out by the constant action of boulders and its renewal with Ashlar Blocks from Taxila is under contemplation.

9. *Water rates.*—At present 25 per cent. of the Revenue realized from the villages commanded by the canal is treated as Irrigation Revenue. This system was introduced as a temporary measure from 1917-18 and stands in need of early revision.

10. *General remarks.*—The estimated value of crop matured was Rs. 4,78,197 which, after paying canal and Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 82,598, left a sum of Rs. 3,95,599 to the agriculturists.

VI.—Railways.

General.

1. The Railways in Baluchistan are administered by the North-Western Railway, India, State Railway. The Railway crosses the boundary of the Province at Mile 59-21 between Jacobabad and Jhatpat and in the Province consists of the following sections:—

Sukkur District—Sukkur-Bolan (exclusive) Mile Section— Mile 89—59-21 Mile 148¾=Miles 89.		89
Quetta District	Bolan-Sibi-Spezand (Bolan Section)— Mile 148¾-Mile 223¾=75 . . .	408½
	Spezand-Quetta-Bostan Section— Mile 223¾-Mile 259¼=35½ . . .	
	Bostan-Chaman Section— Mile 259¼-327½=68.	
	Sibi-Harnai-Bostan Section (Sind-Peshin Section)— Mile 0-134=134	
	Spezand-Nuski-Ahmedwal Section (Nushki Railway)— Mile 0—Mile 96=96	
Nushki Extension Railway, Ahmedwal-Dalbandin-Duzdap— Mile 96—Mile=439¼		343¾
	TOTAL .	841¼

All the above are broad gauge lines open to passenger traffic. In addition to these there is the Khanai-Hindubagh Railway which is a narrow gauge 2 feet 6 inches line built as a War measure to serve the Chrome Mines and only open for goods traffic, length

46 miles up to Hindubagh. From Hindubagh there are 17 miles of assisted sidings for the Baluchistan Chrome Company.

2. *Administration of the Sections—*

(*a*) The 90 miles of the Sukkur-Sibi lines which lie within the Province are under the District Officers at Sukkur, as regards all departments, engineering work being under the Executive Engineer, Sukkur; Traffic under D. T. S., Sukkur, Loco. under D. L. O., Sukkur; Carriage and Wagon under D. C. S. and stores under D. C. O. S., Sukkur.

(*b*) The sections of the Quetta District are under the District Officers, Quetta, except Carriage and Wagon and Stores Department works, both of which are administered by the District Officers, Sukkur. Engineering work is under Executive-Engineer, Quetta; Traffic work under the D.T.S., Quetta, and Loco. work under the D. L. O., Quetta.

(*c*) The Nushki Extension Railway is administered under Superintendent, Nushki Extension Railway, Dalbandin, who administers all Departments.

(*d*) Railway Mines are administered under the Railway Mining Manager, Khost.

Quetta District (Engineering Department).

Changes in District.

3. From 25th April 1921 the Khanai-Hindubagh Line consisting of 63 miles of 2 feet 6 inches gauge line was taken over by the Quetta District for Engineering from the Construction Department.

This line is not open for general passenger traffic or goods booking and is used for the transportation of chrome ore from the Mines.

Permanent-Way.

4. The permanent-way renewals during the year have been scanty owing to the paucity of funds.

The following is a summary of renewals carried out:—

Section Sibi to Quetta.

5 miles of rails and sleepers.

¼ mile of rails only.

Section Bostan to Chaman.

9½ miles of sleepers.

Section Spezand to Ahmedwal.

6¾ miles of rails and sleepers.

Bridges.

5. The work of strengthening girders of bridges on the Sibi-Spezand-Bostan-Chaman Section has been continued with throughout the year.

Stations.

6. The remodelling of the Locomotive Yard, Sibi, a work of considerable magnitude, has been carried on and is now approaching completion.

New first and second class refreshment rooms have been constructed at Sibi Station and will shortly be brought into use.

Water Supply.

7. The water supply generally throughout the district has further receded and at a few stations an entire failure at source has occurred. Schemes are under consideration for the improvement in supply or conservation of water at various stations.

On the Bolan Section there has been sufficient water for Railway requirements.

Accidents.

8. There were no serious accidents during the year.

Flood Damage.

9. A succession of floods occurred during the year causing considerable damage on the following sections of the line:—

(*a*) Sind-Pishin Line.

(*b*) Spezand to Ahmedwal.

(*c*) Sibi to Kolpur.

The Sind-Pishin Line suffered more than the other sections, six breaches being caused together with a large number of places at which the damage was of a less serious nature.

SUKKUR DISTRICT.

Engineering Department.

10. *Line Capabilities.*—The Section Ruk-Sibi is not fit for heavy engines. When any such engine has to be run the speed is restricted and it has to stop dead at several bridges before crossing them.

11. *Locomotive arrangements.*—(*i*) The Line Ruk to Sibi carried on an average 5 Up and 5 Down passenger and goods trains without any difficulty during the year during which period no mobilization train was worked. The trains were worked by standard goods and passenger engines, none of heavier class being permitted on the line. There was no water available between Jacobabad and Sibi except at Jhatpat $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Jacobabad but this station has been closed down and water tanks are attached behind the Engines at Jacobabad and Sibi.

(*ii*) The stock (both passenger and goods) on the Quetta and Sukkur Districts was in a very good working condition. Certain vehicles have been withdrawn from the North-Western Railway system and made over to the Nushki Extension Railway for use on the Ahmedwal-Duzdap Section. These are all fitted with gas and are in good working condition. The stock on the Khanai-Hindubagh Railway has been greatly improved during the year.

(*iii*) *Supply arrangements.*—(*a*) The District Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Sukkur, supplies stores to all District Officers, Quetta and Sukkur Districts, including the Nushki Extension Railway. There is also a Store Depôt at Quetta in charge of a Sub-Store Keeper (working under the District Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Sukkur), from where the District Officers of Quetta and North-Western Railway draw all stores required for Railway purposes.

(*b*) There is also a Reserve Depôt at Chaman under the charge of a Sub-Store Keeper (working under the District Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Sukkur) where a permanent-way and station material store for 110 miles is stocked and maintained for a Kandahar extension.

Nushki Extension Railway.

Brief History.

12. The Nushki Extension Railway starts from Nushki station in the North-Western Railway as a direct continuation of the Spezand-Nushki Line.

Its construction sanctioned as a War measure was begun in September 1916 and by 23rd January 1917 the rails had been laid as far as Dalbandin mile 198. Juzzak mile No. 375 was reached in May 1918 and remained the Railhead till September 1918, when the further extension of the line to Duzdap mile No. 439 was taken in hand and completed by 8th February 1919. This point has remained the terminus ever since.

The line was opened to traffic Nushki to Mirjawa mile 387 and for goods and military traffic only from 4th April 1919, the latter portion being in Persian territory.

Administration.

From 1st October 1920 the line came under the administration of the Agent, North-Western Railway, the local representative of the Agent being the Superintendent, Nushki Extension Railway with Headquarters at Dalbandin.

Formation and Gradients.

For 20 miles from Nushki it lies on the Northern slopes of the Ras Koh range of mountains where the ruling gradient is 1 in 70.

From this point to Mirjawa the greater portion of the line is practically a surface line, slightly raised above ground level. The ruling gradient is 1 in 100. From Mirjawa to Duzdap the line rises rapidly over country requiring a good deal of curvature to obtain easy gradients with light earth work. The ruling grade is 1 in 100.

There are no bridges between Ahmedwal and Mirjawa but an average waterway of 59 lineal feet per mile has been provided by means of 22 "dips" in the portion Ahmedwal-Dalbandin and of 121 lineal feet per mile by 114 "dips" in portion Dalbandin-Mirjawa. Between Mirjawa and Duzdap a few small culverts have been provided and some "dips." The line has for the most part been laid with 75 lbs. rails on wooden or steel sleepers; about 36 miles are laid with 60 lbs. rails on wooden sleepers.

Accidents.

A fully equipped Relief train is stabled at Mirjawa and Dalbandin to render assistance in time of serious accidents.

Traffic Arrangements.

Present demands are met by the running of 2 Up and 2 Down trains per week between Ahmedwal and Duzdap. Time occupied by a train either way is approximately 33 hours. With regard to Goods traffic about 2 trains per week Up and 2 trains per week Down meet the situation from October to March when there is through traffic between India and Persia and Afghanistan.

In the remainder of the year about 1 Up and 1 Down train suffice. This traffic is more local in nature, *i.e.*, it originates and ends in India or Baluchistan.

Traffic from beyond the borders to India consists chiefly of carpets, wool, dates, etc., whilst that from India for Persia and Afghanistan is tea, sugar, cotton and piece-goods, etc.

The capacity of the Railway in trains is six trains Up and 6 Down per diem.

Watering Arrangements.

A good and plentiful supply of water is available at Ahmedwal from a well about 3 miles away from the station, water is delivered by a steam pump.

The supply at Mirjawa mile 387 is also of good quality and sufficient for all purposes. Supply is by gravity from the Ladia river into an elevated tank at the station.

At Duzdap we are dependent on wells and a steam pump for our water supply which is good quality and ample for all requirements.

At Dalbandin (198) Yakmach (mile 233) and Noli (mile 246) the supplies are through pipes from Karezes situated 4, 2 and 5 miles respectively from the above named stations.

Yields are variable in quantity at different times of year.

Loco Arrangements.

There are two locomotive sheds with small repair shops, one at Dalbandin and one at Mirjawa where petty repairs can be carried out. Heavy repairs being done in the Workshops at Quetta or Sukkur.

Flood Damages.

Line was damaged by floods during February 1922, between Dalbandin and Mirjawa and traffic was interrupted for 5 days.

Mines.

13. (1) The Khost coal mines continued to be worked as before by the North-Western State Railway.

(2) The output for the year has been 23,880 tons.

(3) There have been 7 accidents causing 19 deaths, thirteen of the deaths being by a gas explosion during the year.

VII.—PLANTATION AND PRESERVATION OF TREES.

In accordance with the instructions, contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution, No. 21-34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year.

The trees existing are in good condition.

VIII.—General Abstract of road communications in Baluchistan.

District.	A Metalled roads.	B Unmetalled roads.	C Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D Bridle paths.	E Mule road.	Grand total classes A, B, C, D and E.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Quetta Civil and Military District.	554·54	91·70	38·75	273·75	97·50	1,056·24	.
Loralai District .	430·28	256·42	139·25	1,316·25	..	2,142·20	.
TOTAL .	984·82	348·12	178·00	1,590·00	97·50	3,198·44	..

APPENDIX XVI.

Medical Department.

Number of dispensaries.

1. The year under report opened with 34 and closed with 40 dispensaries.

2. Besides these 40 dispensaries, the dispensary at Ziarat was reopened from 19th April 1921 to 10th October 1921.

3. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp Dispensary was closed from 19th April 1921.

In addition to the regular civil dispensaries patients are treated at Lakaband, Murgha, Shingarh, Duzdap and Khawash, where there are Military outposts and no civil dispensaries. Here the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon in Medical charge of the posts are given certain allowances from the civil department to attend civil patients.

4. The following new dispensaries were opened during the year 1921:—

(1) Mirjawa Railway Dispensary opened in January 1921.

(2) Sonmiani State Dispensary opened in April 1921.

(3) Lady Dew Motor Dispensary opened in June 1921.

(4) Quetta Jail Dispensary opened in August 1921.

(5) Loralai Female (Dufferin) Dispensary opened in August 1921.

(6) Khanai Railway Dispensary opened in October 1921.

5. The classification of the dispensaries was as follows during the year 1921:—

State Public	22
State special	2
Private-state-aided (Dufferin Hospital)	4
Private-non-aided (Native State)	3
Railway	9
TOTAL	40

6. Besides these there are two mission Hospitals at Quetta, one under the Church Missionary Society, the other under the Zenana Mission, which afford a considerable amount of medical relief, but do not submit any returns of work done.

Buildings.

7. The following works were carried out and completed during the year 1921:—

State Public.

Quetta Civil Hospital.—Installing an X-Ray apparatus in the Civil Hospital, Quetta. The work was in progress when

the year closed. The apparatus was purchased at a cost of Rs. 25,000 of which Rs. 7,580 was paid for by private subscriptions.

Providing Heating and Hot water supply system in the Operating room, Civil Hospital, Quetta, Rs. 2,491.

Constructing an ironing room for the Civil Hospital, Dhobi at Quetta, Rs. 328.

Carrying out certain improvements in Quetta Civil Hospital, Rs. 5,683.

Providing wire netting ceiling to the roof of some portions of the female block in the Civil Hospital, Quetta, Rs. 86.

Additions and alterations to the European ward and the Cook houses of nurses' and sisters' quarters in the Civil Hospital, Quetta, Rs. 787.

Sibi Civil Hospital.—White ant-proof godown for Civil Surgeon, Sibi, Rs. 384.

Jhatpat Civil Dispensary.—Pipe line to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Jhatpat, Rs. 78.

Gulistan Civil Dispensary.—Additions and alterations to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Gulistan, Rs. 447.

Nushki Civil Hospital.—Certain improvements in Nushki Civil Hospital, Rs. 471.

In Loralai, Barkhan, Fort Sandeman, Kohlu, and Hindubagh, Rs. 16,891 were expended on new works but full details of works have not been received yet.

Rupees 8,528 were expended on the repair of medical buildings in the Province during the year 1921.

8. Amongst the more urgent works required are the following:— Requirements.

(*i*) Additions to and remodelling of Civil Hospital, Sibi.

(*ii*) Construction of a new dispensary at Kalat in place of the existing one.

(*iii*) Provision of new out-patients' Department at the Civil Hospital, Loralai.

(*iv*) Quarters for new personnel for various dispensaries.

9. The bedding, clothing, equipment and furniture are quite sufficient in each dispensary, and they are used properly. Furniture and Equipment of hospitals and dispensaries.

10. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 4,35,710 against 3,26,366 in the previous year or an increase of 1,09,344. Number of patients treated.

Excluding the figures of private non-aided dispensaries (*i.e.*, Native State dispensaries) which show 39,444 against 24,132 in the previous year, there has been an increase of 94,032 in the

number of persons who attended the dispensaries of the Province including Railway dispensaries.

11. The number of indoor patients was 10,771 against 8,278 during the previous year or an increase of 2,493 in all classes of dispensaries of the Province.

The increase and decrease in the under-mentioned dispensaries are shown in tabular form.

	1920.	1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta.	1,527	1,576	49	...
Pishin	338	397	59	...
Chaman	178	230	52	...
Gulistan	60	68	8	...
Sibi	864	1,441	577	...
Harnai	377	565	188	...
Khatpat	119	210	91	...
Kohlu	44	46	2	...
Ziarat	141	175	34	...
Loarali	782	1,090	308	...
Duki	96	125	29	...
Sinjawi	82	130	48	...
Barkhan	57	157	100	...
Musakhel	31	92	61	...
Fort Sandeman	505	698	193	...
Killa Saifulla	47	102	55	...
Hindubagh	115	165	50	...
Kalat	50	40	...	10
Panjgur	98	128	30	...
Turbat (Kej) . . .	101	93	...	8
Nushki	176	161	...	15
Dalbandin	147	196	49	...
Military Outposts . . .	66	43	...	23
Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.	199	211	12	...

	1920.	1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mcivor Female Dispensary, Sibi	109	270	161	...
Female Dispensary Fort Sandeman.	106	113	7	...
Female Hospital, Loralai .	...	14	14	...
Sharigh	266	254	...	12
Bostan	61	49	...	12
Shellabagh	65	41	...	24
Mach and Kolpur . . .	223	342	119	...
Sheikhwasil	25	36	11	...
Quetta Police . . .	398	417	19	...
Khost	699	714	15	...
Mirjawa	...	110	110	...
Khanai	...	...	...	...
Mastung	101	79	...	22
Lasbela	25	69	44	...
Sonmiani . . .	...	10	10	...
Quetta Jail	...	114	114	...
Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Camp Dispensary.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . .	8,278	10,771	2,619	126

Net Increase . 2,493.

In the State, Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided Dispensaries (*i.e.*, excluding Native State and Railway Dispensaries) the total number of in-patients during the year was 8,536 as compared with 6,415 during the previous year an increase of 2,121.

12. There were 529 beds available, *viz.*, 378 for males and 151 for females in all the dispensaries of the Province including Railways and Native State. Number of beds available.

Out of 529 beds there were 476 beds available in the Public Dispensaries. Out of which 292, 32 were occupied daily on the average throughout the year that is to say 61·41 per cent.

Diseases treated.

13. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought along with a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year are shown below:—

Name of Diseases.	1920.	1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Malarial fever	65,621	95,546	29,925	...
2. Diseases of the eyes	33,753	48,116	14,363	...
3. Dysentery and Diarrhœa	9,752	15,990	6,238	...
4. Diseases of the Respiratory system.	24,593	29,831	5,238	...
5. Diseases of Digestive system	45,603	67,400	21,797	...
6. Ulcer	40,322	43,899	3,577	...
7. Skin diseases	14,915	23,179	8,264	...
8. Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism.	8,100	10,129	2,029	...
9. Cholera	...	284	284	...
TOTAL	2,42,659	3,34,374	91,715	...

14. There were 223 cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs; the corresponding figures for 1920 were 254 which is a decrease of 31 as compared with the previous year.

15. (*i*) *Small-pox.*—There were 108 cases of small-pox during the year under report, their incidence distribution was as follows:—

Quetta	12
Pishin	1
Sibi	7
Harnai	2
Loralai	7
Barkhan	40
Fort Sandeman	15
Hindubagh	1
Kalat	5
Dalbandin	11
Dufferin Hospital, Loralai	2
Lady Dew Motor Dispensary	1
Shellabagh	1
Bostan	1
Mach & Kolpur	1
Mirjawa	1

(*ii*) *Cholera.*—There were 1,922 cases of cholera in the province during the year, out of which 1,017 died and 905 recovered. Out of 1,922 cases 280 were treated in the hospitals out of which

46 died and 234 recovered. To prevent the spread of the disease, steps were taken in anticipation, people were inoculated in the villages, special medicines and apparatus were supplied to every dispensary, and the disease was checked immediately. The disease was imported by caravans and the migrating trans-frontier peoples from Afghanistan.

The incidence distribution of the Cholera cases, deaths and recoveries was as follows:—

District.	Cases.	Deaths.	Recoveries.
Quetta-Pishin District	455	266	189
Sibi District	180	139	41
Fort Sandeman (Zhob)	713	169	544
Loralai District	574	443	131
Total	1,922	1,017	905

(*iii*) *Plague.*—There were no indigenous or imported cases of Plague during the year.

(*iv*) *Influenza.*—There was no case of Influenza during the year.

(*v*) *Typhus.*—There was no case of typhus fever in the Province during the year.

(*vi*) *Measles.*—Measles occured in some villages this year and was frequently followed by whooping cough and diarrhœa, but it was not so fatal as last year, as the people left their houses and isolated themselves in their tents in the hills.

(*vii*) *Rabies.*—21 cases of dogbite were sent to Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment during the year as compared with 101 cases during the previous year, a decrease of 80. This happy result is owing to the fact that steps have been taken to destroy ownerless dogs and the carcases of dead animals have been prevented from lying in the open and attracting the jackals which were chiefly responsible for the spread of the infection.

Class and sexes of patients.

16. 4,35,710 cases of all sexes were treated during the year in all classes of dispensaries in the Province, against 3,26,366 in the previous year, an increase of 1,09,344, one reason for which, no doubt, was the condition of severe famine in the Province but some of the credit must be given to the improved and enlarged personnel.

Surgical operations performed.

17. During the year under report 7,649 operations were performed against 6,388 in the previous year, there being an increase

of 1,261. As almost all the dispensaries in the Province are now run by qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, there is a resulting increase in operations performed and a steady improvement in the general standard of work.

Financial Statements

The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 2,96,033 being an increase of Rs. 80,695 and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,75,612 being an increase of Rs. 67,973 as compared with the last year.

The increase in the expenditure principally falls under the following heads:—

	1920.	1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
(*i*) Salaries of Medical Officers	62,218	93,376	31,158	...
(*ii*) „ of Nurses . .	5,186	14,735	9,549	...
(*iii*) „ of inferior servants	29,000	37,373	8,373	...
(*iv*) Bazar medicines . .	2,211	1,732	...	479
(*v*) European medicines . .	15,366	8,847	...	6,519
(*vi*) Diets	12,391	25,435	13,044	...
(*vii*) Miscellaneous . .	32,871	58,100	25,229	...
(*viii*) Buildings . . .	48,396	36,014	...	12,382
TOTAL .	2,07,639	2,75,612	87,353	19,380

(*i*) Increase under salaries of Medical Officers is due to the revision of pay and allowances of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons with effect from the 1st March 1921.

(*ii*) Increase under salaries of Nurses is due to the engagement of the nursing staff sanctioned for the Civil Hospital, Quetta, in the year 1920.

(*iii*) Increase under inferior servants is due to the revision of pay of dispensary establishments from the 1st March 1921.

(*iv*) Decrease in the cost of European medicines is due to the fact that bills for the cost of medicines supplied by the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay, were not received in time to be adjusted in the accounts of the year 1921.

(*v*) The decrease in the cost of bazar medicines is due to the general fall in prices.

(*vi*) Improved diet on a good scale has been provided for for all patients in the Province.

(*vii*) This includes the provision of bedding, furniture, etc., supplied to the dispensaries as well as expenses incurred on X-Ray apparatus installed in the Civil Hospital, Quetta.

The dispensaries in the Province are doing good work and showing all round improvement in the standard aimed at. The increased cost is balanced by the increase in the number of patients and is very well spent from the political as well as the medical point of view. Remarks on general working of the dispensaries.

The Quetta Civil Hospital has had many improvements, *e.g.*, the X-Ray installation will be ready in the middle of June 1922. The main defect in the Quetta Civil Hospital is the lack of Sub-Assistant Sugeons' quarters which are very necessary and steps will be taken to provide these as soon as funds are available.

The Civil and Railway Hospital at Sibi also shows much improvement as far as the staff is concerned but a total remodelling of the buildings is very necessary.

The female Hospital at Loralai was opened in the month of August 1921 and has proved very useful. The Lady Dew Motor Dispensary (presented by the Khan of Kalat) which opened in June 1921 is also an excellent institution for the tribes who are far from stationary hospitals and for the nomads upon the migratory highways.

The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer from 1st January 1921 to 14th August 1921 was held by Major H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S., and from the 15th August 1921 upto the end of the year by Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wilson, I.M.S. Medical Staff.

The appointment of Civil Surgeon, Quetta, from the 1st January 1921 to the 14th August 1921, was held by Captain J. B. Hance, I.M.S., and after that date upto the end of the year by Major H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S.

The Civil Surgeon of Sibi has been Major J. Nelson Turner, I.M.D., throughout the year.

The appointment of Civil Surgeon, Chaman, was held by the following Military Medical Officers:—

Captain A. N. Palit, I.M.S., from 1st January to 9th March 1921.

Captain U. N. Lupton, I.M.S., from 10th March 1921 to 20th October 1921.

Captain J. R. Kachher, I.M.S., from 21st October to 14th November 1921.

Major C. R. E. O'Brien, I.M.S., from 15th November 1921 to 31st December 1921.

The appointment of Civil Surgeon, Loralai, was held by—

Lieutenant-Colonel, A. H. Price, I.M.S., from 1st to 7th January 1921.

Major J. D. Richmond, R.A.M.C., from 8th January to 31st December 1921.

The appointment of Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman, was held by the following Military Medical Officiers:—

Captain D. C. Chakravarty, I.M.S., from 1st to 10th January 1921.

Captain C. S. V. Ramanan, I.M.S., for 11th January 1921.

Captain I. A. Sufi, I.M.S., from 12th January to 4th March 1921.

Captain H. E. I. York, M.C., R.A.M.C., from 5th March to 16th July 1921.

Captain L. Blake, I.M.S., from 17th July to 16th September 1921.

Captain P. N. Ghosh, I.M.S., from 17th September to 31st December 1921.

Sanitation.

Rural Districts. The standard of sanitation aimed at in the main towns of the Province is much higher than previously but it is very difficult to introduce any system into the villages except on special occasion.

Prevention of Diseases.

Quarantine. The Plague Segregation Camp was maintained at Sibi in the winter and at Hirok during the summer.

Vaccination. Eleven vaccinators are employed in the Province but only 28,237 people were vaccinated during the year 1921 as compared with 19,153 in 1920. The main reasons for such small numbers being vaccinated are the great distances between villages and the nomadic nature of the population.

APPENDIX XVII.

Police Department.

Strength and cost.

The Strength and cost of the Police were as follows:—

District.	1920.*		1921.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki and Bolan.	1,028	5,81,181	1,061	7,63,925
Sibi	399		396	
Zhob and Loralai . . .	583	3,02,771	592	3,25,188
TOTAL .	2,010	8,83,952	2,049	10,89,113

* The figures shown in last year's report were figures of sanctioned strength.

The increase in expenditure was due to the payment of arrears of pay for 1920, owing to revision of pay, and to an increase of 39 in actual strength. A post of European Platform Sergeant was abolished.

Fifty-five additional police were employed at a cost of Rs. 21,447, against 64 additional police at a cost of Rs. 15,170 in 1920, to furnish guards at the Plague Camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Khost Colliery, the Murre Brewery at Quetta and with Railway Pay Clerks. Their cost was recovered from the Departments concerned.

Crime and Criminals.

The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 2,954 against 2,526 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows:—

District.	1920.	1921.
Loralai	136	79
Zhob	143	259
Chagai	30	53
Kalat	36	33
Quetta-Pishin	1,745	2,200
Sibi	437	330
TOTAL .	2,526	2,954

Eliminating 2,018 cases of Class VI, Petty offences of Public nuisance, the number of cognizable cases under Classes I to V amounted to 936 against 737 in the previous year.

The analysis below shows the result of Police working during the year under report:—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	2,321	1,713	74	2,247	1,853	82	1,15,770	25,503	22
Sibi	361	245	68	305	291	95	13,186	3,685	28
Zhob and Loralai	338	264	78	372	304	82	34,955	12,168	35
Bolan	51	19	37	24	21	88	2,192	208	9
Chagai	58	38	66	52	41	79	13,173	8,123	62
Total 1921	3,129	2,279	73	3,000	2,510	84	1,79,276	49,687	28
Total 1920	2,669	2,044	76	2,677	2,188	82	1,27,125	49,782	39

Internal Economy. Health.

The total number of admissions to hospitals was 1,248 against 1,212, an increase of 36. The health of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force was exceptionally poor owing to Malaria.

Resignations.

The percentage of resignations during the year under report was 11·86 against 13·3 in 1920. The chief cause of this decrease was the effect of the increased rates of pay sanctioned for the police.

Punishments.

Twenty-nine men were punished judicially and 85 departmentally during the year against 31 and 159 respectively in the previous year. The number of dismissals was 25 against 46 during 1920.

Rewards.

Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,564 were granted to 85 men of the Force.

Denominations.

The percentage of Hindus and Muhammadans employed in the force during the year under report was 18 and 82 respectively.

Education.

Literate members constituted 17 per cent of the Force.

Shortage of Officers and men.

Besides the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, which remained vacant throughout the year, there were 21 vacancies among constables at the close of the year.

Conduct and discipline.

General conduct and discipline was satisfactory.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Census.

General.

The Census operations taken in hand in 1920 were continued during the year under report. The arrangements made proved quite satisfactory and the Census was as complete as it is reasonably possible to get it in a Province like Baluchistan. Thanks to the assistance rendered by the District officers and officials connected with the work, and by the various Sardars and headmen, the Census was decidedly more accurate than on the last occasion. The slip-copying, sorting and compilation work was completed and most of the Imperial Tables were compiled and forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India. The final figures showing the population of the Province are as under:—

	Tribal Census.			Regular Census.			Total.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baluchistan	**7,04,789**	**3,83,851**	**3,20,938**	**94,836**	**77,149**	**17,687**	**7,99,625**	**4,61,000**	**3,38,625**
Districts	**3,26,323**	**1,78,285**	**1,48,038**	**94,325**	**76,729**	**17,598**	**4,20,648**	**2,55,014**	**1,65,634**
Quetta-Pishin	79,878	42,735	37,143	57,204	44,366	12,838	1,37,082	87,101	49,981
Loralai	76,202	41,396	34,806	6,271	5,577	694	82,473	46,973	35,500
Zhob	47,313	26,000	21,313	9,355	9,135	220	56,668	35,135	21,533
Bolan	556	317	239	3,062	2,593	469	3,618	2,910	708
Chagai	16,272	8,724	7,548	5,071	4,432	639	21,343	13,156	8,187
Sibi	1,06,102	59,113	46,989	13,362	10,626	2,736	1,19,464	69,739	49,725
States	**3,78,466**	**2,05,536**	**1,72,930**	**511**	**420**	**91**	**3,78,977**	**2,05,986**	**1,72,992**
Kalat	3,27,779	1,78,592	1,49,187	502	411	91	3,28,281	1,79,003	1,49,278
Las Bela	50,687	26,974	23,713	9	9	...	50,696	26,983	23,713

The provisional totals given in the Administration Report of Baluchistan for 1920-21 were based on the summaries prepared by the enumerators, but on final check at the headquarters an error of 1,053 or 0·13 was found.

Personal.

To the regret of every one concerned Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., who was appointed Census Superintendent in March 1920 was, owing to an unfortunate break-down in his health, unable to carry on to its conclusion the work he had done for the last two years and was succeeded by Major T. C. Fowle, I.A., of the Political Department who took over the charge of his duties on the 15th March 1922. Khan Sahib Mirza Sher Muhammad Khan who had rendered valuable services reverted from the Census office on the 28th February 1922 to his substantive appointment.

Gazetteers.

Under the standing orders of the Government of India, Statistical Volumes of the District Gazetteers were prepared, but for want of funds only one Volume (States) has been printed. The figures of the Cattle Statistics for Baluchistan as finally checked were as under:—

	Total for the Province including Government owned animals.	Total for the Province excluding Government owned animals.
Bullocks	126,730	124,479
Cows	89,318	89,192
Young stock	40,506	40,442
Buffaloes	5,490	5,457
Sheep	1,158,189	1,158,058
Goats	589,343	589,228
Horses	7,844	5,225
Mares	12,311	11,083
Young stock	2,509	2,506
Donkeys (including mules)	57,655	57,632
Camels	51,219	46,187
She-camels	47,226	47,219
Ploughs	64,828	64,827
Carts	13,561	11,413

Cost of Census, 1921-22.

The total cost of the Census during the year 1921-22 was Rs. 53,078-0-7 according to the Departmental Accounts and Rs. 44,453-13-9 according to the Treasury Accounts.

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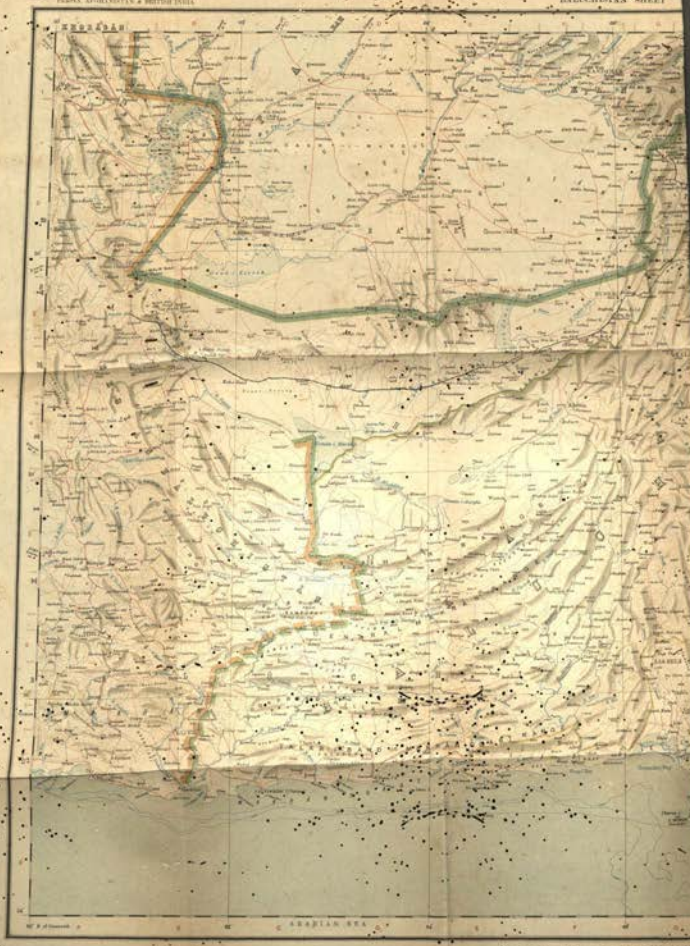

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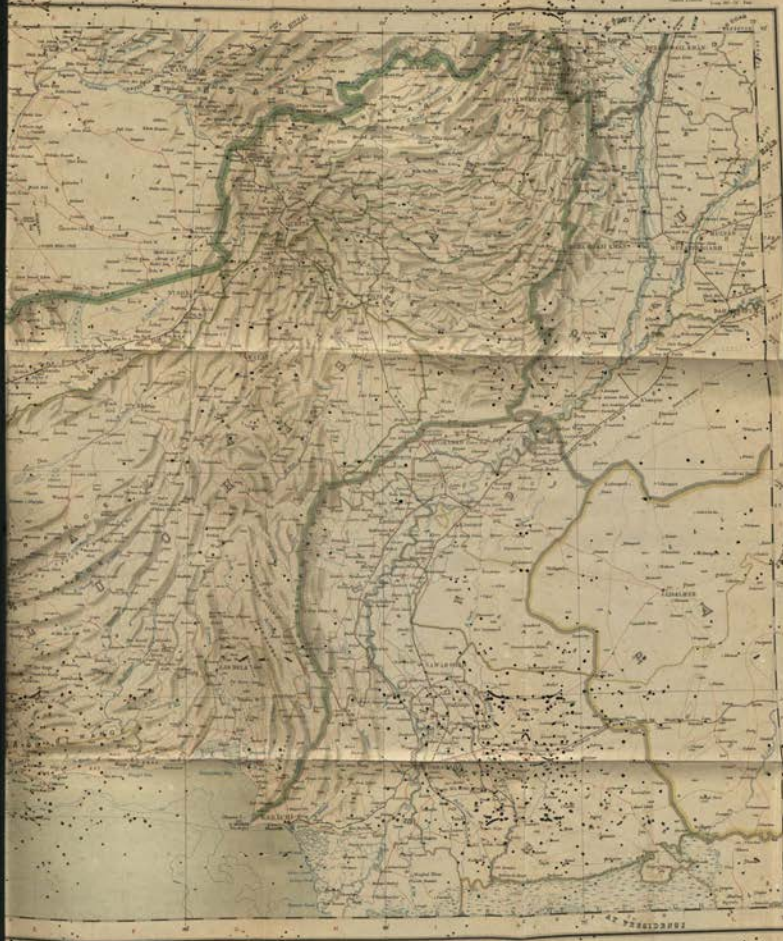

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